THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 283

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14, and 16.

Bay State Contracts Few; Lease Bill to President; Hitler Extends Reprieve

The World's Day—October 28, 1941

New England: Few Bay State Defense Contracts

Out of Massachusetts' 9,000 manufacturers, not more than 500 have defense contracts or subcontracts, State Labor Statistician estimated. [Page 5.]

To aid industrial peace, State and Federal labor relations officials set precedent for Nation in forming New England Conference on Governmental Labor Relations. [Page 2.]

Harvard no longer regards all A's as evidence of success as a student, a six-year survey of the National Scholarship plan disclosed. [Page 5.]

Under threats by the Governor to block prorogation of the 1941 Legislature until it approves a Boston pier-construction program, the House Ways and Means Committee resubmitted a compromise plan. [Page 2.]

Washington: Lend-Lease Bill Awaits Signature

The White House received for the President's signature the new $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation after the Senate completed legislative action on the measure.

The C. I. O. appointed Edwin S. Smith, former National Labor Relations Board member, to direct an organizing campaign among 500,000 oil workers of the nation.

The War Department contracted for several hundred thousand rifles and large stores of other weapons believed to be destined for eventual use on the Russian or other overseas war fronts.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee unanimously recommended that Congress permit a merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, now blocked by Federal antitrust laws.

The OPM granted defense preference ratings to dairy equipment manufacturers in a move to provide necessary equiment for an increase of 8,000,000,000 pounds in next year's milk production.

President Roosevelt proclaimed Nov. 11 as Armistice Day and called upon the American people to pause on that date "to show gratitude for the past, to rededicate the Nation to the fundamentals of human liberty, and to defend our future." [Page 3.]

Senator Bailey (D) of North Carolina, proposed in the Senate an amendment to the pending armed ship bill which would bring labor strikes within the category of sabotage when their intent was to retard defense production.

In Europe: Hitler Suspends Execution Order

Suspension of the order for execution of 100 hostages still held at Nantes an dBordeaux, by the personal order of Adolf Hitler, was announced by Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, commander of German forces in France.

Mussilini ordered capital penalties for hoarding or destroying large quantities of raw materials, food and agricultural or industrial products in territories annexed by Italy.

Finland's Supply Administration announced that sale of wheat flour and bread to adults will be suspended during November and that only children under six will be issued wheat rations. However, a 50 per cent increase in the weekly meat ration was announced.

King George and Queen Elizabeth were guests of Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill for luncheon at No. 10 Downing Street for the first time.

Air and Sea: London Ends Third Quiet Month

London completed its third month without an air-raid warning. The Capital has only had three alerts since Germany invaded Russia June 22.

Bad weather halted RAF air raids on Germany, today, though several squadrons of fighter planes attacked the German-occupied French, Belgian and Dutch coasts, losing nine fighters and two bombers, while three German fighters were downed and two seaplanes destroyed.

Germans claimed to have sunk two vessels, totaling 11,000 tons today and to have downed 13 planes over the English Channel yesterday.

British raiders attacked the Axis-held city of Bengasi, according to Rome reports.

National: 100 60-Ton Tanks a Month Planned

New York—The trade journal, American Machinist, said the defense program now calls for the manufacture of 60-ton monster tanks, and that plants were expected to be tooled up for a production rate of 100 a month.

In Russia: Nazi Troops Nearer to Oilfields

German troops were reported fighting within 10 to 15 miles of Rostov, gateway to the Caucasus oil fields. [Page 1.]

Central front fighting around Mbscow was stated to be in progress 38 to 40 miles from the Capital.

Moscow claimed that the great Donets Basin of Kharkov was still in Russian hands, although claimed to have been taken by the Germans four days ago.

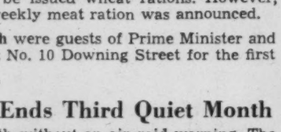
Germans said they have taken the town of Kramatorskaya, 100 miles southeast of Kharkov, site of a large tank factory.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, October 28, 1941

Aviation Column	11	Tourabouts	11
Behind the Microphone	11	Vermont Letter	4
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Washington Sideglances	11
Daily Features Page	23	Women's Clubs Activities	4
Editorials	24		
Education Page	15		
Entertainment Timetable	14		
Financial Pages	19-21		
Garden Column	11		
Local Arts and Theater Page	14		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Pages	16-17		
The Home Forum	12		
"Today hath need of thee" (With French Translation)			
Today's Woman	10		

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: What Will Stop Hitler?
Right Makes Might—the Battle of Freedom.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

House Returns $10 Boost To Old-Age Funds

Also adopts tax program to supply cash—Action rebukes Governor's veto of monthly increase.

The predominantly Republican House today administered a new major defeat to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall when on a voice vote the lower branch reapproved an increase from $30 to $40 in the minimum monthly old-age assistance benefits and voted a three-point tax program to finance the additional cost.

Several days ago the Governor returned to the Legislature an enacted liberalization bill on which he eliminated the $10 a month increase and the $2 head tax on all persons over 20 years of age to meet the $5,000,000 additional expense.

Rebelling against the Chief Executive the House reinserted the increase provision and favored a one-half-of-one per cent tax on income over $1,000, a 10 per cent tax on gross receipts at beano games, and a flat 8½ per cent tax on dog racing betting receipts. At present the dog race tax ranges from 3½ to ½ per cent according to the size of the nightly betting receipts.

Sent to Senate

The House immediately sent the bill to the Senate, where it is expected the Upper House will disagree with several of its provisions, particularly the financing section. Already Senate Democrats have voted in caucus to favor a 7½ per cent surtax on income which would be in addition to the present 10 per cent surtax on income.

The old-age assistance issue is one of the measures blocking prorogation. Several Beacon Hill onlookers believe that the measure may eventually die between the Legislative branches, on the theory that the House and Senate will not be able to agree finally on a financing program.

The new House plan, it is estimated, would produce up to $15,000,000, although those demanding adequate financing point out that the $10-a-month increase would necessitate only $5,000,000 additional revenue. If the Legislature also wishes to finance the present $4,000,000 annual deficit in the State fund for old-age assistance between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 is necessary.

Discusses Lottery Plan

Yesterday the House spent several hours discussing and voting on various tax proposals, including a State lottery, increased taxes on liquor and horse race betting, and a 10 per cent surtax on income, all of which were turned down.

In the Governor's message to the Legislature returning the old-age assistance bill without his approval the Chief Executive called the head tax "inequitable and un-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

U. S. to Run Mines Unless Lewis Yields; Nation Backs F. D. R.'s Fighting Talk; British Hope Speech Is Prelude to War

President says America has been attacked—Puts no limit on steps to 'stop Hitler.'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The Nation's reaction to President Roosevelt's blunt and belligerent Navy Day address is an 8-to-1 indorsement, the White House announced today, and flowing from this speech is new evidence that the United States is preparing to take every step short of nothing "to stop Hitler."

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, announced that for reasons he was not at liberty to explain, the White House has decided that it could not make public the two secret Nazi documents disclosed by President Roosevelt in his radiocast—one being a German-designed map showing South America carved into five vassal states and the other a detailed Nazi plan to crush all existing religions in a Hitler-dominated world.

In behalf of the President Mr. Early dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration the inevitable Berlin disclaimers that either of these documents were authentic. "Just lies," Berlin said of President Roosevelt's disclosures and the White House was content to let it go at that.

Outspoken Declaration

White House communication facilities collapsed under the strain of inrushing telegrams and telephone calls reacting to the President's address which was undoubtedly the most plain-spoken declaration of American defense policy yet to come from the White House, declaring frankly that "shooting has started," that "America has been attacked."

In it also President Roosevelt carried American defense to a new outpost when he said in effect that the only defense for the United States is the destruction of Hitlerism.

More than 50,000,000 persons in homes across the land — apart from the many participants in the Navy Day banquets—listened to President Roosevelt and there was an even larger total audience outside the United States.

A Columbia Broadcasting System survey gave the address a radio audience of 50.9 per cent,

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Isolationists assail "war trickery": Page 3.
Text of President's Navy Day address: Page 3.
British praise F. D. R. speech; Axis is bitter: Page 8.

Wide World

Navy Plane at 'Battle Station' Over Greenland

A PBY plane of the United States Navy cruising along the coast of Greenland on patrol duty. American planes are now a common sight in the North Atlantic regions where the American Navy has reached out to assure the safe passage of lend-lease goods to Britain.

Roosevelt determined to use troops to reopen captive coal pits if strike goes on.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Military occupation of the so-called "captive coal mines" employing 53,000 miners, and operation by the United States Government is being contemplated here by President Roosevelt to end the strike that threatens to tie up defense production.

Following Mr. Roosevelt's third appeal to John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, to reopen the struck mines "in the interest of the defense of our Country" it was learned that the President means what he says when he declares the mines must be reopened, and that he has a completely developed plan of action to be taken shortly if the union head does not yield.

Rather than wait for legislative action, President Roosevelt contemplates involving the same procedure toward the struck mines that was employed in the North American Aviation strike this summer. The union defied the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, and on June 9 regular troops were moved in and took possession of the plant. The strike ended June 19.

Letter Near Ultimatum

President Roosevelt's third calmly worded appeal last night to Mr. Lewis to call off the strike in the interest of national defense comes closer to being an ultimatum than earlier interpretations indicated, it is understood. When the matter was raised today at the White House it became obvious that stronger measures are in preparation. A precedent exists for the Government stepping in to take over the coal mines when the stoppage amounts to an insurrection against the Government, and Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to Mr. Lewis and his interpolated comments in his Navy Day radiocast last night indicate that he regards the present stoppage of work in the emergency as little short of an insurrection.

Mr. Roosevelt not only has the precedent of his recent action against the North American strikers but another precedent going back to September, 1921. On that occasion the Federal Government ordered Brig. Gen. Harry Hill Bandholtz into West Virginia to take over the mines there, and General Bandholtz's autobiography in "Who's Who" states that he "suppressed miners' insurrection in West Virginia Sept. 1 to 12, 1921."

More Complicated

It is recognized that the present situation is more complicated than that which led to quick solution of the North American workers'

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

British Hold Joint Strategy Vital Need; Ordnance Output Still Lags in U. S.

America Prepares
Second of Six Articles

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The time to win wars is today, not tomorrow, and the only way to beat Germany is with a torrent, not a dribble, of weapons, ammunition and ships. This fact is painfully apparent to the officials charged with the production of war materials.

At the same time, it is also painfully apparent that the United States, despite a year and a half of progress unequalled in the history of industrial mobilization, is still a long way from producing a torrent of many vitally and immediately needed items of warfare.

The previous article reported that warplanes and light and medium tanks were on the verge of mass production. The same is true of emergency merchant vessels, .30-caliber machine guns, the highly efficient Garand rifle and smokeless powder. Although it is hardly correct to speak of naval craft as being mass-produced, nevertheless naval construction is outrunning all schedules and has reached a high rate of efficiency.

Against this showing, however, there must be set the entirely unsatisfactory production, almost nonproduction, of such indispensable items as antiaircraft and antitank guns, medium and heavy artillery, munitions, and heavy tanks. Great effort has been spent to institute and speed production in these categories also, but up to now the bottlenecks have not broken.

Misleading Reports

Particularly misleading have been the periodic "progress" reports issued by the Office of Production Management. Rufusing, on the grounds of military secrecy, to disclose the number of items of military equipment being produced, the OPM has confined itself to reporting that between such and such a date the production of such and such items increased by such an amount.

These statements are regarded as next to worthless here since the base period selected is usually some date when production of many items was virtually nonexistent.

In contrast, production of the Garand rifle has reached an advanced stage with the expectation that a very large proportion of the men under arms will be equipped with them by Jan. 1, 1942. The output of .30-caliber machine guns and of semiautomatic light arms also is described as satisfactory, as is the production of 60-mm mortars.

No reliable figures on the monthly production of these various types are available, but the prevailing opinion in military circles is that production is not yet high enough to permit the United States both to equip its own troops adequately and to supply the immense British and the Russian needs. It is thought that here, as elsewhere, a 50-50 division of output has been agreed upon.

Despite the fact that all 10 of the country's machine-gun plants are in operation, there is still a serious shortage of the powerful .50 caliber machine guns with a production peak apparently some time away.

Powder Plants Running

The problem of smokeless powder, without which no single piece of military or naval equipment is worth the space it occupies, is understood to be well on the way to solution. Four Government plants—all constructed posthaste in the past year—have begun operation during the last four months.

Just as the United States stood virtually without a powder industry at the time France fell, so did it stand without an armament industry. It has proved more difficult, however, to create the facilities for turning out ordnance than it has to build up the aviation, powder, and tank industries.

Disconcerting evidence of this is afforded by the inability of the War Department to obtain more than a handful of such urgently needed items as 90 mm antiaircraft guns, 105 mm howitzers, 155 mm howitzers, 81 mm mortars, 75 mm antitank guns, 40 mm automatic antiaircraft cannon, and 37 mm antitank guns, although production of the latter is more satisfactory than is the case with other types.

So far as can be ascertained, not a single new 155 mm howitzer has been produced, although the Army is transforming a number of out-

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

How America Meets Armament Challenge

President Roosevelt's Navy Day address acknowledged that "the shooting had started," that "we Americans have cleared our decks and taken our battle stations."

To Britain and other anti-Axis nations these words were heartening. The American President had promised the goods would be delivered, that Hitlerism would finally be destroyed.

But promises, words, pledges alone will not win freedom's fight. More munitions, weapons, ships, tanks are desperately needed. And the United States, while potentially the greatest armaments producer in the world, is still but on the threshold of becoming democracy's arsenal as the second of a series of six articles The Christian Science Monitor is running today on America's defense effort shows.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech has thrown a fresh gleam of light on the grim war outlook which has admittedly become more and more obscure lately.

With its straightforward statements that shooting has started and that America has been attacked, and its stirring slogan of "Damn the torpedoes; full speed ahead," the President's address is interpreted in Britain as marking a new advance by the United States toward outright entry into the war In fact, one hears the view voiced that in spite of the absence of a declaration of war America is now in the conflict already, at least on the seas.

At the same time, however, it would be misleading not to record another reaction here to Mr Roosevelt's speech. It is, in brief, that the war situation is rapidly approaching—if it has not already reached—a point where the meaning of words is interpreted essentially in the specific action which follows them.

As generally viewed from London, the strategic position is one in which it is increasingly hard to see the way through to victory

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

Lee's Charges Against Mayor Stoutly Denied in Tobin Camp

School Committeeman Joseph Lee, candidate for Mayor of Boston, today charged the Boston Finance Commission with "whitewashing" the administration of his opponent, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, because its Chairman, Charles M. Storey, endorsed Mr. Tobin for Mayor in 1937.

This charge was scouted late this morning as utter untruth by the Tobin camp and by the Finance Commission, which pointed out that it has on some occasions criticized acts of the Tobin administration.

Mr. Lee charged the Finance Commission "dozed on" while the Mayor approved unnecessary expenditures of the taxpayers' money by Sheriff John F. Dowd, since convicted of bribery. In connection with the Dowd scandal Mr. Lee scored the Mayor for silence "while the worst corruption in years stalked through the corridors of the Suffolk County Courthouse."

In a speech which made little mention of his opponents, Mayor Tobin told a Veterans' rally last night that the issue in this campaign is "upright and progressive government" and that he has given the City such government during the last four years. This is the kind of government Boston still needs, he urged.

Striking back at charges from Mayor James M. Curley that the Tobin administration has ignored the needs of the poor, Mayor Tobin told rallies last night that the only Mayor who had ever reduced mothers' aid relief allowances was Mr. Curley, and that Mr. Curley had done this three times.

Mr. Tobin described Mr. Curley's claims that he is a friend of the poor as "rank hypocrisy."

Summarizing his criticism of Mayor Tobin, Mr. Curley flung back the charges that the Mayor "wants the people of Boston to believe that during his term of office he didn't want to raise the tax rate, he didn't want to close hospitals and relief stations, he didn't want to close libraries, he didn't want to shut off water in homes, he didn't want to close convenience stations, he didn't want to cut down on the allowances for relief recipients, he didn't want to raise assessments on small homes, he didn't want to allow over $100,000,000 in tax abatements to downtown real estate owners and bankers. . . ."

Mr. Curley repeated his charge that Mayor Tobin is the "agent of the bankers."

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols declared that a "formidable machine" has been mobilized at City Hall to re-elect Mr. Tobin. Predicting that mayors of the future would seek "eight years of power and glory" under the present statute allowing mayors to succeed themselves, Mr. Nichols promised that if elected he will see that the old law preventing a mayor of Boston from succeeding himself is restored.

Speech Heard in 39 Tongues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—President Roosevelt's words in Hindustani, Arabic, Siamese, and Icelandic—all with the benefit of translation, transcription, and the BBC—blanketed the air as sequel to his "shooting" Navy Day address.

The British Broadcasting Company radiocasts in 39 languages. All of them went into action to relay Mr. Roosevelt's challenge to Hitlerism. His speech had priority over everything else on the BBC news broadcasts.

Every effort to see that the people of Nazi-occupied Europe and the world at large know what Mr. Roosevelt said was behind the full translated versions and the extensive excerpts.

Verbatim extracts of the President's voice were re-radiocast on seven and eight o'clock news programs in home services this morning and particularly long extracts were also given in one o'clock programs. Gaps between portions of the President's speech, which were retransmitted as he himself gave it, were filled in by full summaries read by the announcer.

A very full version of the speech was also given on BBC's Pacific service program which goes out to Australia, and New Zealand at 7:15 a. m.; on the Eastern service which is beamed toward the Middle East, India, Malaya and Hong Kong at 2:15 p. m.; and the same full versions are to go out on an African service at 6:30 tonight. In each case, 13½ minutes are devoted to Mr. Roosevelt's speech.

Nazis Reported 10-15 Miles From Key Donets Basin City

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Red Army, strengthened by fresh reserves from Siberia, launched counter-attacks in all sections of the Moscow Front today and made headway in a number of places, according to a correspondent of Red Star quoted in a Moscow dispatch to Reuters.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Oct. 28

The German armies were stated by authoritative sources here to be about 10 to 15 miles from Rostov-on-Don and were still 38 or 40 miles away from Moscow at the nearest point.

The Germans said their forces had entered Kramatroskaya, 100 miles south and slightly east of Kharkov.

It was conceded here that Adolf Hitler's armies already have succeeded in eliminating most of the rich Donets Basin's industries from the Soviet economy with occupation of the area only partly completed.

It is unlikely, commentators said, that Donets manufacturing centers now are able to contribute much to the Russian war effort, with some actually in the hands of the Germans and transportation lines of many others cut.

Kharkov Capture Refuted

The Moscow Radio maintained that Kharkov, the major city of the entire river valley, was still in Soviet hands despite attacks which it said had cost Germany as many as 3,500 men in a day, and despite German claims to have occupied it four days ago.

It conceded in a radiocast that the drive against the Russian Pittsburgh 250 miles northwest of Rostov-on-Don was threatening.

The Soviet Information Bureau communiqué radiocast ignored reports in Kuibyshev military dispatches yesterday of a 15-mile advance by German troops from Maloyaroslavets to within 50 miles of Moscow.

The communiqué asserted there had been a sharp decline in the morale and in the physical appearance of German captives within the past 20 days, a period in which both German and Russian Commands have been rushing up reserves.

"A majority of the prisoners are shabby and look exhausted. Many Germans are dressed in tattered summer uniforms."

Defense Line on Don

London military observers said they expected Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, Russian commander in the south, to attempt to hold the lower Don River at any cost with the backing of reserves trained by Marshal Semyon Budenny, his predecessor in the southern command.

Rostov, a manufacturing and transportation center, lies on the north bank of the Don and hence the river will be of no help to the Russians in defense of the City against a direct attack by the Germans.

One strategist, however, said the Germans might intensify their drive into the Crimea and, if successful, ferry troops across the narrow neck of the Sea of Azov from Kerch to attack Marshal Timoshenko's armies from the rear and open the door for a possible winter campaign in the Caucasus.

Soviet speeds new factories far from fighting areas: Page 8.

Federal and State Officials Form Labor Dispute Council for New England

Pier Plan Up Again in House With Rent Upped for B. & M.

A Republican - controlled House today passed to be engrossed a $4,700,000 plan for State acquisition by eminent domain of the Boston & Maine Railroad Mystic docks for development of new port facilities.

The measure was rushed through after forces pushing the pier-development plan agreed to an amendment providing for taking of the property by eminent domain under which the purchase price would be set through court action.

Under reported threats by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to block prorogation of the 1941 Legislature until it approves a Boston pier-construction program, the House Committee on Ways and Means today resubmitted the so-called Mystic Docks waterfront plan for consideration by the Legislature.

Two earlier Committee plans were wrecked by the House. They were a $4,700,000 program for State acquisition and reconstruction of the Boston & Maine Railroad docks on the Mystic River, Charlestown, and the $1,725,000 plan to take over Fiske, Harris, and Constitution Wharves, and to build a new pier on these sites.

The Committee resubmitted the Mystic Docks proposal with more stringent rental provisions regarding the Boston & Maine Railroad, which has promised to lease the reconstructed facilities from the State.

Under the new plan, the Railroad would pay $72,000 a year rental until the construction work is completed. The bill turned down yesterday provided a rental of $54,000 a year until reconstruction is completed.

The figure and the new plan would force the Boston & Maine Railroad to pay as much in rental as it now pays to the city of Boston in taxes. One of the chief arguments against the original program was that during the period of construction the rental was $18,000 less than the Railroad's annual taxes on the property.

As in the old bill, the rental, when construction is completed, would be $160,000 a year until 1963, at which time the Boston & Maine Railroad would be allowed to renew the lease at a rental of $190,000 a year.

The rental is supposed to be sufficient to amortize the cost of construction and purchase, as well as finance State maintenance of the property.

While Governor Saltonstall is reported exerting pressure for passage of a pier program, Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, today is throwing his full political weight behind the pier program in an effort to obtain House approval. Yesterday, the House stood 104 to 92 against the Mystic dock program.

A major obstacle in the path of success is the constitutional requirement that a bond issue be approved by a two-thirds majority in each branch of the Legislature.

To obtain this two thirds, not only will the Speaker be forced to gain several additional Republican votes, but Boston's Democrats favoring the pier program must whip their forces into line.

Meanwhile, some Legislators are considering a compromise alternative under which the Boston Port Authority would be empowered to issue bonds of its own to undertake reconstruction of dilapidated piers in Boston.

This proposal, which may be advanced as a final effort to obtain modern piers for Boston, would give the Boston Port Authority power similar to that exercised by the New York Port Authority.

The Boston group would negotiate with such private groups as the Boston & Maine or the New Haven Railroad for reconstruction of their piers. The Port Authority bonds would be retired directly from rental payments to be made by the organization leasing the new piers. Under the State bond issue plan, the State credit would be behind the bonds, which would be only five-year bonds, whereas the Port Authority bonds probably would run 20 to 40-years.

Massachusetts Boys at Randolph Field

A new batch of 243 fliers for the Air Force Combat Command will complete their basic training at the "West Point of the Air" on Friday. Among them will be six Massachusetts boys shown against a background of the field's Administration Building tower and a formation of basic training planes. Top left to right: Herbert J. Rogers, Arlington; Welles T. Sellers, Greenfield; William P. Sullivan, Arlington. Bottom, left to right: Raymond E. Taylor, Worcester; Harry H. Tait, Jr., Medford; and Charles H. Vaughan, Hudson.

Fake Voters By Thousands InHubCharged

Political battling among Boston's ward machines broke out once again today around the issue of "mattress voters" when George W. Gold, of 148 Seaver Street, Roxbury, appeared before the Election Commission to challenge the voting right of 40 persons listed as residing in lodging houses or inns.

Mr. Gold, who is a Republican, said 37 Democrats and three Republicans now on the voting list are illegally registered, and added that "there appears to be thousands" more.

Today's hearing took a sensational turn when Charles F. Day, keeper of a lodging house in Green Street, West End, testified that 10 men resided at his hotel last Jan. 1 for a single day but were listed by police for voting purposes.

He said this was "nothing unusual," inasmuch as these men had made an annual practice of staying there over New Year's to get themselves police listed. Such persons are known in Boston as "mattress voters."

Mr. Gold charged that the 40 persons he named had not filed affidavits testifying, under penalties of perjury, that they resided at a Boston inn or lodging house Jan. 1. Such affidavits, he held, are necessary before persons so residing can be included on the voting list.

There is debate in official circles as to whether the statute Mr. Gold mentions requires absolutely that lodging house residents be dropped from the voting list unless they file the affidavits described.

N. E. Is Named As a Prosperous Farm Section

Graphically describing New England as the most prosperous farm section of the country, Roland B. Greeley, planning technician of the National Resources Planning Board, today defined this prosperity as due to the fact that 15 per cent of all the properties in New England towns of 10,000 or fewer people" are owned by summer residents who have the means for maintaining their properties and paying their taxes in full."

Mr. Greeley's estimates of 130,000 summer homes in New England, given to a conference of land-use experts of the Planning Board in the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning, were the most comprehensive ever drawn for such an occasion. They furnish the clue, he said, to New England's ability to stay "in the black" while rural communities elsewhere in the United States either go into bankruptcy or manage to keep only a jump or two ahead of the sheriff.

Expansion Seen

Expansion rather than curtailment of the back-to-the-land movement was anticipated by Mr. Greeley in the post-war readjustment period. But the migration will be motivated, he said, by a desire to live cheaply rather than to farm the land.

"New England farm homes are better and worth a larger proportion of the total farm value," he figured, "than in any other region of the nation." And he divulged the equally startling figure showing the proportion of New England farms having electricity, telephone, automobile, trucks and hard-surfaced highways at two-and-one-half times better than the average for the country.

Fuller Co-operation Motive Behind New Relations Group

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new bit of machinery to improve the handling of labor disputes has been set up in Boston in the New England Conference on Governmental Labor Relations, it was announced today.

The conference was formed by a group of labor relations officials, both Federal and State, assembled to develop better teamwork. Their meeting, which concluded last night, was the first of its kind to be held in the Nation.

Key men coming from Washington joined with officials representing all the New England States and New England Federal officials.

Better co-operation between the State and Federal agencies dealing with labor relations will result, it was predicted by participants.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England Director of the National Labor Relations Board, who proposed yesterday's meeting, was elected President of the Conference. Morgan Mooney, Deputy Commissioner of Labor for Connecticut, was named Vice-President, and Chester B. Skibinski, Chairman of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, Secretary.

Weekly Exchange

"As a concrete result of the meeting, a committee on inter-agency relations to exchange information weekly on strikes and disputes in this area, was established," said Dr. Myers.

"This is to apply so that there will be a constant channel of information between the Federal and State agencies as to current situations in which each has been asked to intervene," he continued.

"Exchange of such information in the past has been accidental rather than planned. Sometimes as many as four agencies have had their people in the field working on a dispute without any of them knowing about the others.

"This committee which will deal with procedures and practices, will continue as a standing committee to promote future collaboration.

"We all benefitted from getting better acquainted with each other, and from the exposition of the Federal and State laws which concern the field of employer-employee relationships and the machinery created for executing these laws.

"Better understanding of procedures, especially of the Federal agencies such as the Division of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor and the Labor Disputes Section of the Office of Production Management, came from the discussions."

Comments on Action

Comments from labor relations officials after the meeting included:

H. R. Colwell of Washington, Regional Director for New England of the Federal Conciliation Service, who is chairman of the committee on procedures and practices:

"We are going to iron out duplications and interchange information between the States, the National Labor Relations Board and the Conciliation Service. We agreed to place at the disposal of the NLRB and all the State agencies assignments on labor disputes including the name of the company and the name of the commissioner of conciliation assigned in order that the State set-ups can contact them and they can contact the NLRB, so we will know exactly who is in every situation, local, State and federal.

"Our committee includes all the State Departments of Labor in the New England area. We shall probably reconvene in three or four months."

W. Ellison Chalmers of Washington, Chief of the Labor Disputes Section of the Office of Production Management:

"This conference is a help in improving the mechanics for the co-operative relationship that has existed between the various State and Federal agencies. It has demonstrated that the importance of co-operation is appreciated by all and has made clear that State and Federal agencies are available to the greatest possible assistance of all groups in the adjustment of disputes without stoppoge."

Davie Pleased

John S. B. Davie, State Labor Commissioner of New Hampshire, who presided at last night's dinner session:

"The meeting was very helpful. We had an opportunity to learn the thoughts of other officials. We co-operate, and this will aid our co-operation."

Howard E. Armstrong, Labor Commissioner for Vermont:

"I think the meeting was very practicable and useful. Meetings of the State Commissioners of New England should be held periodically with the Federal Labor Relations officials in this area to better acquaint the various States with what is going on, as affected by Federal regulations which are changing all the time."

James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts:

"There can't be too much co-operation. The idea of a meeting like this is excellent, and Dr. Myers should be complimented for undertaking it. Further meetings will help us in the handling of labor disputes."

Broadcasters Ask New Control Act

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP) —Neville Miller, Washington, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the New England District meeting here today that the 14-year-old Communications Act is obsolete and ought to be supplanted by an act that will meet modern times.

He said the N. A. B. supports the changes provided in the bill recently introduced by Representative Jared Y. Sanders, Jr., (D), of Louisiana, and which will come before a House committee for hearing Jan. 15. Presiding is Paul V. Morency, General Manager of WTIC, Hartford, and scheduled for discussion is sales problems and national defense news handling by radio stations.

Two Now Seek Connery Seat

Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D), of Salem, today became the second formal candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed the late Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, in the Seventh Congressional District.

Late yesterday, Senator Thomas J. Lane (D), of Lawrence, became the first formal candidate.

Senator Harrington announced that he will campaign on the platform, "American Defense at Any Cost, but No Foreign War."

The primaries to name party candidates for the Connery post will be held on Dec. 16, and the election on Dec. 30, under a precept issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Numerous other candidates are being mentioned, including J. Fred Manning, member of the Essex County Board of Commissioners, and former Mayor of Lynn; former Senator James P. Meehan (D), of Lawrence; Senator Charles Hogan (D), of Lynn; C. F. Nelson Pratt (R), of Saugus, member of the Board of Commissioners; Mrs. Katherine Foley (D) of Lawrence, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State in 1938 and 1940, and Representative George O'Shea (D), of Lynn.

The Seventh Congressional District is overwhelmingly Democratic, thus the rumors regarding candidates concern mostly Democratic politicians.

State Grange Opens Annual Convention

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP) —A thousand members at the Massachusetts State Grange, P. of H., 69th annual session in the Auditorium today heard Worthy State Master Everett W. Stone of Auburn keynote the opening of the three-day session with ringing words that agriculture would take up its burden of greater production and would not fail in this hour of need.

There will be three convention sessions today and tomorrow, with two on Thursday, the closing day. The number attending the sessions today is expected to be swelled to well over 3,000 before the convention closes.

Bill to End Harbor Pollution Awaits $15,000,000 Bond Issue

In the Legislature

Two major obstacles today remained in the path of forces battling for elimination of sewage pollution in Boston, following Senate concurrence with the House in adoption of a $15,000,000 program to clean up the harbor.

Before actual work may be started on any of the six projects, the House and Senate must give a two-thirds majority approval to the $15,000,000 bond issue. In addition the Federal Government must contribute 25 per cent of the cost of each project before that particular project may be started.

Thus organized groups demanding a waterfront cleanup are still far from their goal. Two years ago a provision for a 45 per cent Federal grant on a similar program resulted in failure of the program.

The pending measure provides for a sewerage treatment works on Nut Island, terminus of the South Metropolitan sewer; extension of the North Metropolitan sewer from East Boston to Deer Island; storm overflow conduits on the north and south sides of the Charles River, similar conduits on the Alewife Brook, and a new sewer system in Dorchester and Milton.

The legislation establishes a special commission, including the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, the director and chief engineer of the sanitary division of the Metropolitan District Commission, and chief engineer of the State Department of Public Health, to develop the projects.

If the program is finally started, it will constitute a major victory for the groups favoring sewage pollution elimination, particularly Quincy interests which have conducted a vigorous campaign for several years.

This issue is one of several holding up prorogation of the 1941 legislative session, longest in Massachusetts history.

State Tax: Despite rising costs of State Government, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is going to be able to reduce the annual State Tax on cities and towns to balance the State Budget.

The Senate concurred with the House in adopting a State Tax of $16,500,000 for 1941 and $15,000,000 for 1942. In 1939 the State Tax was $18,000,000, while in 1940 it was $16,000,000.

Reason for the 1941-42 paradoxical situation is that the State revenue field is so increased that less money is needed from the municipalities to balance the State Budget. Real estate taxpayers will benefit.

The net State Tax is reduced even farther. Distribution of $10,000,000 annually to the municipalities from the State Highway Fund to help finance regular local road expenses cuts the net State Tax down to $6,500,000 in 1941 and to $5,000,000 in 1942. In 1939 the net State Tax was $8,400,000 and in 1940 $6,400,000 because only $9,600,000 was distributed from the Highway Fund each year to the cities and towns.

6 Bay State Cadets End Air Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—Six Massachusetts men will be among the 243 Aviation Cadets to graduate Friday in the tenth class to receive basic training in 1941 at the "West Point of the Air" here.

They are Herbert J. Rogers, Arlington; Welles T. Sellers, Greenfield; William P. Sullivan, Arlington; Raymond E. Taylor, Worcester; Harry H. Tait, Jr., Medford, and Charles H. Vaughan, Hudson.

Reporting to Randolph Field just 10 weeks ago after completing primary training at an elementary school, these men had mastered the fundamentals of pilotage in rugged, low-powered training planes. Sixty-five hours aloft were logged in this type of craft. Now they have added an additional 70 hours in Randolph's speedy 450-horse-power monoplanes.

This secondary phase of the Air Corps 30-week course has included night flying, aerial acrobatics, cross country, instrument and formation flying. Ground school subjects, weather, military law and engine maintenance, have added greatly to their skill as pilots.

On Oct. 31, the Cadets complete their basic training schedule and will be ready for a final 10 weeks at a specialized Air Corps School. Later they will be commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve and will go on duty alongside veteran pilots of the Air Force Combat Command.

During the 30-week training period, Aviation Cadets are paid $75 monthly, plus food, clothing, quarters, medical and dental care. After completing the course, pay jumps to $205 plus quarters or $245, if quarters are not provided. If the young officer returns to civil life after his tour of duty with the Air Force, he is paid a bonus of $500 for each year he has served as a flying officer.

Cold Blast Moves Along Wide Front Over New England

Sharply pushing above-normal temperatures to freezing and below, a cold front advanced over New England from the Midwest this afternoon.

Rolling eastward in an almost-too-obvious comparison to invader troops, the cold front, with short pauses for mountainous obstacles, reached the Connecticut River in the forenoon. Down from the north came another section of the front, forcing down temperatures.

At 11 o'clock, for instance, White River Junction, Vt., was already under 45 degrees temperature, while Concord, N. H., was experiencing a temperature of about 60, G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau in Boston, reported.

Meanwhile, warm moist air, productive yesterday of a 71-degree temperature in Boston, and a third of an inch rain generally throughout New England, retreated eastward. Over the Connecticut River Valley, the warm air mass had loosed seven-tenths of an inch of rain. Although last night's precipitation greatly refreshed surface soil, commercial water supplies were not substantially aided, Mr. Noyes said.

"Temperatures will drop rapidly becoming much lower than last night, with readings in the middle and upper 20's in Northern New England and in the lower 30's in the southern parts of the district," said the meteorologist.

"Cold weather will continue Wednesday," he added.

A long-range prediction by the Weather Bureau forecast temperatures of 2 to 7 degrees below normal for the next three days. Average temperature for this period is 48 degrees. Temperatures are expected to rise to near normal during the latter part of the period.

House Reinstates $10 Age Fund Rise Governor Vetoed

Continued from Page 1

sound." He further insisted the $10 a month mandatory increase was too expensive. He favored legislation which would make it mandatory for local old-age assistance administrators to give benefits adequate enough to meet the costs under a State-prepared living standard budget.

However, this plan received little support in the House, with both Republicans and Democrats striving for political gain through championing the cause of the old-age assistance block of voters.

Portland to Hold Shipbuilding Day

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 28 (AP) —Portland and South Portland today proclaimed Thursday a half-holiday for the observance of defense shipbuilding day.

William S. Newell, head of the Bath Iron Works Corporation, the Todd-Bath Iron and South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, will be honored for his efforts in bringing the shipyards of the latter two companies to South Portland.

U. S. Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R), of Maine, is scheduled to speak and the Todd-Bath yards will be open to public inspection for the first time.

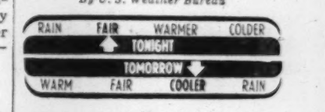
Canadian Club Auxiliary Plans Bazaar, Card Party

The Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club will sponsor a "V for Victory" Bazaar and card party Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 18, at the Lee Auditorium of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Proceeds of the affair will be used to carry on the philanthropies of the organization of which Mrs. Hedley V. Howlett, of Roslindale, is President.

Mrs. Ragnar K. Lindquist is General Chairman for the Bazaar, and Mrs. Roy M. Lothrop, of Wollaston, is Chairman of the Committee for the card party. Assisting Mrs. Lothrop are Mrs. Leon A. Hicks and Mrs. David H. Usher, of Wollaston, and Mrs. Percy R. Crowell of Somerville, chairman of tickets.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight, lowest temperature near 32 degrees; Wednesday fair, colder than today; moderate northerly winds tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy in north, snow flurries north portion, fair southwest portion, much colder tonight, lowest temperature in the middle and upper twenties; Wednesday fair south, partly cloudy with snow flurries north portion and colder; fresh northwest winds tonight diminishing Wednesday.

New Hampshire: Fair south, cloudy with snow flurries north portion tonight and Wednesday, much colder tonight, lowest temperature in the middle or upper twenties; colder Wednesday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy with snow flurries, colder tonight and Wednesday, lowest temperature in the upper twenties tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair except occational snow flurries in the Berkshires tonight and Wednesday, much colder tonight, lowest temperature in the upper twenties or lower thirties; colder Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, much colder tonight, lowest temperature near freezing; Wednesday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh north and northwest winds with broken clouds tonight and Wednesday; good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	62	New Orleans	58	57
Chicago	37	26	New York	65	62
Denver	39	39	Norfolk	65	64
Kansas City	30	29	Philadelphia	61	61
Los Angeles	85	54	St. Louis	31	29
Miami	76	71	San Francisco	53	53
Minneapolis	23	23	Washington	62	62

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 28, 1941.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:52 p. m.: height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 6:34 a. m.: height 9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:13 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

Classic and Modern Dance Program under the sponsorship of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association. The modern dance, ballet and Mexican, solos and duos, will be presented by a company of talented dancers, At the Lee auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, 8 p. m. Tickets, $1.10 and 55 cents, tax included.

The Philosophy of Jacksonian Democracy. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Junior Fellow of Harvard University, will present the fifth of six lectures on "A Reinterpretation of Jacksonian Democracy." At the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m. Admission by ticket only.

Wednesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Landscape Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Giant French Submarine Soon To Get on Trail of Nazi Raiders

The largest submarine in the world will soon be once again seeking out Nazi raiders and blasting them out of the seas, Captaine de Corvetts Louis Blaison, Commander of the Surcouf, today told conquered France in a short-wave broadcast over WRUL.

The Surcouf, a French sub, reputedly largest in the world, was abandoned in England after the fall of France and is now undergoing reconditioning at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, the Captaine related.

"With a small nucleus of veteran submarine men," he added, "we built up the crew; we transformed fishermen into gunners, peasants and college boys into electricians, firemen and soldiers into mechanics. We had the broken parts recast, the burned blueprints redrafted. we have since then covered 22,000 miles and have dived 150 times."

"Frenchmen," he said, "you are gagged, but we are here to tell your British allies and your American friends of your admiration for the heroic Royal Air Force and for the sailors who are patrolling the North Atlantic."

Referring to his despair when France fell, the commander said: "Should we have doubted? . . . No, a steadfast faith is the sister of justice, and so, taking up arms again, faithful to our allies, faithful to our glorious past, we remain faithful to our dead, to those of this war and all the others."

Cash Goes a Long Way

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A tornado bounced through Kansas City Oct. 6 carrying off a $270 check from the desk of J. E. Wyatt.

Weather-worn but intact, the check was returned by a Unionville, Mo., bank with the explanation it had been found by Hugh Mannon of Mendota, Mo., in his pasture, 200 miles northeast of Kansas City.

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

You can see and feel the difference in
BAILEY'S QUALITY DRY CLEANSING
Did you know that at Bailey's we—
REMOVE FRAGILE TRIMMINGS TO PREVENT DAMAGE?
CAREFULLY MEASURE ALL GARMENTS?
SPOT ALL GARMENTS BY HAND?
EVEN PRESS THE LININGS BY HAND?
Our reputation is a guarantee of Quality
BAILEY'S
CLEANSERS and DYERS
26 West Street BOSTON Han 8126
608 Boylston Street BOSTON Ken 1818

Dorothy Wright Dancing School
295 Huntington Ave., Boston. COM. 6151
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
For Children and High School Students in
BALLET—TAP—BALLROOM
15 Class Lessons only $7.50
Children's Classes Saturdays

Text of Navy Day Speech By President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Navy Day address follows:

Five months ago tonight I proclaimed to the American people the existence of a state of unlimited emergency. Since then much has happened. Our Army and Navy are temporarily in Iceland in the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Hitler has attacked shipping in areas close to the Americas throughout the Atlantic.

Many American-owned merchant ships have been sunk on the high seas. One American destroyer was attacked on Sept. 4. Another destroyer was attacked and hit on Oct. 17. Eleven brave and loyal men of our Navy were killed by the Nazis.

We have wished to avoid shooting. But the shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot. In the long run, however, all that will matter is who fired the last shot.

Kearny Everybody's

America has been attacked. The U. S. S. Kearny is not just a Navy ship. She belongs to every man, woman and child in this Nation.

Illinois, Alabama, California, North Carolina, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arkansas, New York, Virginia—those are the home States of the honored dead and wounded of the Kearny. Hitler's torpedo was directed at every American, whether he lives on our sea coasts or in the innermost part of the Nation, far from the seas and far from the guns and tanks of the marching hordes of would-be conquerers of the world.

The purpose of Hitler's attack was to frighten the American people off the high seas—to force us to make a trembling retreat. This is not the first time he has misjudged the American spirit. That spirit is now aroused.

If our national policy were to be dominated by the fear of shooting, then all of our ships and those of our sister republics would have to be tied up in home harbors. Our Navy would have to remain respectfully—abjectly—behind any line which Hitler might decree on any ocean as his own dictated version of his own war zone.

Intimidation Rejected

Naturally we reject that absurd and insulting suggestion. We reject it because of our own self-interest, our own self-respect and our own good faith. Freedom of the seas is now, as it has always been, the fundamental policy of this Government.

Hitler has often protested that his plans for conquest do not extend across the Atlantic Ocean. His submarines and raiders prove otherwise. So does the entire design of his New World Order.

For example, I have in my possession a secret map made in Germany by Hitler's Government—by the planners of the New World Order. It is a map of South America and a part of Central America, as Hitler proposes to reorganize it. Today in this area there are 14 separate countries. The geographical experts of Berlin, however, have ruthlessly obliterated all existing boundary lines; and have divided South America into five vassal states, bringing the whole continent under their domination. And they have also so arranged it that the territory of one of these new puppet states includes the Republic of Panama and our great life line—the Panama Canal. That is his plan. It will never go into effect.

This map makes clear the Nazi design not only against South America but against the United States itself.

Plan Against Religions

Your Government has in its possession another document made in Germany by Hitler's Government. It is a detailed plan, which, for obvious reasons, the Nazis did not wish to publicize just yet, but which they are ready to impose on a dominated world—if Hitler wins. It is a plan to abolish all existing religions—Protestant, Catholic, Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist and Jewish alike.

The property of all churches will be seized by the Reich. The cross and all other symbols of religion are to be forbidden. The clergy are to be forever under penalty of the concentration camps, where even now so many fearless men are being tortured because they placed God above Hitler.

In the place of the churches of our civilization, there is to be set up an international Nazi church—a church which will be served by orators sent out by the Nazi Government. In the place of the Bible, the words of "Mein Kampf" will be imposed and enforced as holy writ. And in place of the Cross of Christ will be put two symbols—the swastika and the naked sword.

The god of blood and iron will take the place of the God of love and mercy.

Denial by Nazis

These grim truths which I have told you of the present and future plans of Hitlerism will of course be hotly denied tomorrow in the controlled press and radio of the Axis Powers. And some Americans will continue to insist that Hitler's plans need not worry us—and that we should not concern ourselves with anything that goes on beyond rifle shot of our own shores.

The protestations of these American citizens—few in number—will, as usual, be paraded with applause through the Axis press and radio during the next few days, in an effort to convince the world that the majority of Americans are opposed to their duly chosen government, and in reality are only waiting to jump on Hitler's band wagon when it comes this way.

The motive of such Americans is not the point at issue. The fact is that Nazi propaganda continues in desperation to seize upon such isolated statements as proof of American disunity.

The Nazis have made up their own list of modern American heroes. It is, fortunately, a short list. I am glad that it does not contain my name.

All of us Americans, of all opinions, are faced with the choice between the kind of world we want to live in and the kind of world which Hitler and his hordes would impose upon us.

None of us wants to burrow under the ground and live in total darkness like a comfortable mole.

The forward march of Hitlerism can be stopped—and it will be stopped.

Very simply and very bluntly—we are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism.

Motif for Peace

And when we have helped to end the curse of Hitlerism we shall help to establish a new peace which will give to decent people everywhere a better chance to live and prosper in security and in freedom and in faith.

Each day that passes we are producing and providing more and more arms for the men who are fighting on actual battle fronts. That is our primary task.

And it is the Nation's will that these vital arms and supplies of all kinds shall neither be locked up in American harbors nor sent to the bottom of the sea. It is the Nation's will that America shall deliver the goods. In open defiance of that will, our ships have been sunk and our sailors have been killed.

I say that we do not propose to take this lying down.

Our determination not to take it lying down has been expressed in the orders to the American Navy to shoot on sight. Those orders stand.

Furthermore, the House of Representatives has already voted to amend part of the Neutrality Act of 1937, today outmoded by force of violent circumstances. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has also recommended elimination of other hamstringing provisions in that act. That is the course of honesty and of realism.

Ships Must Arm

Our American merchant ships must be armed to defend themselves against the rattlesnakes of the sea.

Our American medchant ships must be free to carry our American goods into the harbors of our friends.

Our American merchant ships must be protected by our American Navy.

It can never be doubted that the goods will be delivered by this Nation, whose Navy believes in the tradition of "damn the torpedoes; full speed ahead!"

Our national will must speak from every assembly line—yes, from every coal mine, the all-inclusive whole of our vast industrial machine. Our factories and our shipyards are constantly expanding. Our output must be multiplied.

Navy Is Ready

It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of industrial managers who hold out for extra profits, or for "business as usual." It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangercus minority of labor leaders who are a menace to the true cause of labor itself, as well as to the Nation as a whole.

The lines of our essential defense now cover all the seas; and to meet the extraordinary demands of today and tomorrow our Navy grows to unprecedented size. Our Navy is ready for action. Indeed, units of it in the Atlantic patrol are in action. Its officers and men need no praise from me.

Our new Army is steadily developing the strength needed to withstand the aggressors. Our soldiers of today are worthy of the proudest traditions of the United States Army. But traditions cannot shoot down dive bombers or destroy tanks. That is why we must and shall provide, for every one of our soldiers, equipment and weapons — not merely as good, but better than that of any other army on earth. And we are doing that right now.

For this—and all of this—is what we mean by total national defense.

The first objective of that defense is to stop Hitler. He can be stopped and can be compelled to dig in. And that will be the beginning of his downfall, because dictatorship of the Hitler type can live only through continuing victories—increasing conquests.

The facts of 1918 are proof that a mighty German Army and a tired German people can crumble rapidly and go to pieces when they are faced with successful resistance.

Russia Needs Help

Nobody who admires qualities of courage and endurance can fail to be stirred by the full-fledged resistance of the Russian people. The Russians are fighting for their own soil and their own homes. Russia needs all kinds of help—planes, tanks, guns, medical supplies and other aids—toward the successful defense against the invaders. From the United States and from Britain she is getting great quantities of those essential supplies. But the needs of her huge army will continue—and our help and British help will have to continue.

The other day the Secretary of State of the United States was asked by a Senator to justify our giving aid to Russia. His reply was: "The answer to that depends on how anxious a person is to stop and destroy the march of Hitler in his conquest of the world. If he were anxious enough to defeat Hitler, he would not worry about who was helping to defeat him."

Upon our American production falls the colossal task of equipping our own armed forces, and helping to supply the British, the Russians and the Chinese. In the performance of that task we dare not fail. And we will not fail.

It has not been easy for us Americans to adjust ourselves to the shocking realities of a world in which the principles of common humanity and common decency are being mowed down by the firing squads of the Gestapo. We have enjoyed many of God's blessings. We have lived in a broad and abundant land, and by our industry and productivity we have made it flourish.

There are those who say that our great good fortune has betrayed us—that we are now no match for the regimented masses who have been trained in the Spartan ways of ruthless brutality. They say that we have grown fat, and flabby, and lazy—and that we are doomed.

But those who say that know nothing of America or of American life.

They do not know that this land is great because it is a land of endless challenge. Our country was first populated, and it has been steadily developed, by men and women in whom there burned the spirit of adventure and restlessness and individual independence which will not tolerate oppression.

Ours has been a story of vigorous challenges which have been accepted and overcome—challenges of uncharted seas, of wild forests and desert plains, of raging floods and withering drought, of foreign tyrants and domestic strife, of staggering problems—social, economic and physical—and we have come out of them the most powerful nation—and the freest—in all of history.

Today in the fact of this newest and greatest challenge, we Americans have cleared our decks and taken our battle stations. We stand ready in the defense of our Nation and the faith of our fathers to do what God has given us the power to see as our full duty.

Way to Raise Future Pilots

Wide World

He's 'Flying' a Pedal Airplane

One of the most popular articles for boys at the New York Christmas Toy Show was this thriller for the very young generation. They begin young, for here is shown Craig Smith, evidently banking at the tender age of 4½ years. It's not "banking" that puts away money; but then, Craig isn't much concerned with such things so long as he can emulate the real pilots "that go to war and everything," as he sees it.

A PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Armistice Day proclamation follows:

Whereas the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, marked the successful end of a war which undeniably saved democracies from imperialistic conquest; and

Whereas in most parts of the world a generation of mankind lived in peace; and

Whereas forces of lawlessness and inhumanity have again been unleashed against us; and

Whereas Senate Concurrent Resolution 18, 69th Congress, passed June 4, 1926 (44 stat. 1982), requests the President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling for the observance of November 11 with appropriate ceremonies, and the Act of May 13, 1938 (TW stat. 351), provides that the 11th day of November of each year shall be a legal public holiday, to be known as Armistice Day;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to pause on November 11, 1941, to show gratitude for the past, to rededicate the nation to the fundamentals of human liberty, and to defend our future. I accordingly invite the people to observe that day in schools and churches or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies, and I direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings on that day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 27th day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

Franklin D Roosevelt

Isolationists Charge 'War Trickery'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The second day's debate over repeal of vital sections of the Neutrality Act saw isolationists accusing the President of taking the United States into war, and Administration supporters arguing that if the issue comes to war it will be Hitler who has forced hostilities.

Answering President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech of last night, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio charged the President had publicly admitted that "he has already done what he can to plunge the Nation into a shooting war."

"President Roosevelt," he said, "has now publicly admitted that he tricked the American people.

"While talking of peace—even while Senate leaders talk of amending the Neutrality Act as a measure of defense—President Roosevelt announces he has already done what he can to plunge the Nation into a shooting war.

Criticizes President

"He has given unqualified corroboration to those who have sought to convince the American people for months that he was leading them down the road to bloodshed while constantly repeating pledges of peace. Now Mr. Roosevelt informs us, 'The shooting has started.' He says, 'Very simply and very bluntly we are pledged to pull our oar in the destruction of Hitler.' By what authority does the President make that statement? Who gave the pledge? Unless the President is willing to admit that he has assumed final, unconstitutional, and dictatorial powers then his statement that such a pledge has been given is not worth the paper it is written on for only Congress can make such a pledge."

Mr. Taft's speech followed closety that of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, yesterday, and represented the theme which will be repeated, with variations, for the next 10 days or two weeks. At that time, it is believed, the amended measure will pass the Senate and return to the House. As yesterday, public galleries were well filled. For the most part speeches were routine and followed well threshed arguments heard often before.

Senator Scott W. Lucas, (D) of Illinois, asked Taft "if you really think the President has authority under the Lend-Lease Act to send the Nation to war?" Senator Taft replied that Mr. Roosevelt "has justified" his shoot-on-sight order and dispatch of troops to Iceland as authorized by the lend-lease program.

The Road to War

"The President intends to get us into war. He doesn't want it now, but step by step he'll lead us in," Taft replied.

Senator Lucas answered that "if the President is a warmonger as many charge, we should have been in war long ago."

Senator Taft contended that only one step remains toward war beyond the passage of the present bill. He read his speech from manuscript.

"The only step remaining is an open declaration of war an dthe sending of American troops to Africa, Asia, or Europe," he said. "The President is proposing to double the tank and airplane programs. Of what value can this additional equipment be except for an American Army many times larger than the present Army? If for six months or a year we carry on a naval war and then it appears to be indecisive as it will almost certainly be, the time will come when we are forced to take the steps necessary to bring that war to a close. A million men may be sufficient to seize Africa. Hardly less than 3,000,000 will be sufficient to crush Hitler.

When Senator Taft said the Kearny had engaged in convoying activities, Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire author of an anti-convoy resolution pigeonholed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asked some member of the Committee to tell him whether Rear Admiral Harold R. Stark had not testified definitely that the Kearny was convoying.

Testimony on Sonvoys

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California got to his feet.

"He did," said Senator Johnson.

"And that when asked what ships it was convoying, Admiral Stark replied that he didn't know or couldn't remember?" asked Senator Tobey.

"It was off the record," said Senator Johnson, "but we had the story that the Kearny was convoying."

"Admiral Stark must have known whether it was convoying American ships or British," Senator Tobey suggested.

"Oh, yes," said Senator Johnson.

Following Senator Taft, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, an Administration supporter declared that Germany can only be defeated by a "combination of superior forces" attacking it at "critical" points and that the United States in this situation must follow the call of President Roosevelt the "pull its oar."

He asserted that congressional failure to repeal the arms embargo, at the President's request, in the spring of 1939 had given Hitler "that degree of assurance he wanted" before launching an attack on Poland and France.

Senator Ready to Eat His 'Neutral Words'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 28

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri sought to confound Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, now advocating repeal of the Neutrality Act, with a speech Senator Connally made in 1939 advocating the Act, but Senator Connally made this rejoinder:

"If it is the purpose of the Senator from Missouri to involve the Senator from Texas in this controversy, I may as well tell you that my appetite is being well prepared to eat a lot of words."

Navy Gets Plant By Court Action

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Navy Department on Oct. 25 acquired in Federal Court the Federal Alloysteel Corporation's plant at Eddystone, Pa., in what court attaches said was the first time the Government has taken over an entire plant for national defense purposes through the right of eminent domain.

Federal Judge Harry E. Kalodner ordered all the Corporation's equipment and property turned over to the Navy on a petition by James Forrestall, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Federal plant, comprising 34½ acres, will be operated by the Heppenstall Company, also of Eddystone, for the production of steel forgings for the Navy.

C. James Todaro, Special Assistant Attorney General, deposited a check for $600,000 which he said the Government considers a fair price— to pay Federal Alloysteel for its property.

Judge Kalodner set Nov. 17 for the company to challenge the order, but Mr. Todaro said this was little more than a formality and that the Government does not expect any action to be taken by the company.

In Washington, Navy officials said the plant had been closed down for some time, probably several years, and they believed it could be placed into operation and production in about half the time required to build new facilities.

Witness in Bridges Case Is Convicted of Perjury

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 (AP)—A Federal Court jury convicted James O'Neil for the second time of perjury in the recent Harry Bridges deportation hearing.

Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh sentenced O'Neil to three years in prison and fined him $700. He had received three years and a $100 fine on his first conviction. A jury of four women and eight men deliberated only 34 minutes.

Windsors Are Guests at White House At Luncheon Given by the President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—A dozen people were on the guest list at a White House luncheon today honoring the traveling Duke and Duchess of Windsor, but Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a traveler in her own right, couldn't be there as hostess.

Mrs. Roosevelt, it was explained, had to catch an 11:40 a. m. plane for a trip to Chicago to fill a long-standing engagement.

Before going to the White House, the Duchess visited the Office of Civilian Defense to see how Mrs. Roosevelt is doing as its Assistant Director.

The Duke, the Duchess said, was off playing "a couple of holes of golf."

Arriving by train from New York, the ducal pair had breakfast at the British Embassy and a White House car carried the American-born Duchess to the OCD headquarters.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the Duchess rode back to the White House together and there met the Duke. The three chatted for a while, then departed, Mrs. Roosevelt for the airport and the Windsors for the embassy to prepare for the luncheon.

The guest list at the luncheon given by President Roosevelt included, in addition to the royal visitors, Major General E. M. Watson, Secretary and Military Aide to the President and Mrs. Watson; Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, Naval Aide, and Mrs. Beardall; Mrs. George Barnett, a relative of the Duchess; James C. Dunn and Ray Atherton of the State Department and Mrs. Atherton; and George T. Summerlin, State Department protocol officer.

Other members of the Roosevelt family on the list were Capt. James Roosevelt, the president's son, and his bride.

While the Duchess was visiting Mrs. Roosevelt's headquarters, the Duke called on Harlee Branch, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Duke was said to be interested in getting increased air service to the Bahamas.

Hearing in Dockyards Strike

By the Associated Press

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board promised today a speedy hearing in a Congress of Industrial Organizations strike at the Brooklyn yards of the Robins Drydock and Repair Company, where 14 vessels are being overhauled. The Board called on both parties "to refrain from any action which might aggravate the situation or render the controversy more difficult to solve."

Houghton, Wash. — American Federation of Labor unionists formed huge flying wedges and marched through picket lines of striking welders to reopen the strike-closed Lake Washington shipyards. Company and A. F. of L. officials said 90 per cent of the shipyard's normal day force went back to work. The plant employs about 1,400, and has $32,000,000 of minelayer contracts.

Bendix, N. J.—The C. I. O. Automobile Workers Union voted today to renew a strike at Air Associates, Inc., and immediately threw a picket line around the plant.

The strikers announced they would continue their strike until either the Government seizes the plant or the company signs a contract.

The C. I. O. charged that yesterday when the strikers returned to the plant the company failed to abide by terms of the settlement and attempted to make them sign reinstatement forms which they contended would deprive them of their former positions and pay.

Air Assoriates holds $5,000,000 in defense contracts for aircraft parts.

Badin, N. C. — The Executive Board of Local No. 3, Aluminum Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), voted to delay calling a strike at the Carolina Aluminum Company plant here. The union membership had authorized the Board to call a strike in an effort to eliminate an alleged 20-cent difference in the hiring rates in the North and South. The strike would affect more than 1,000 workers here.

Florida VACATIONS

6 DAYS OR LONGER ALL EXPENSES $50.50 up

Add the rest, the recreation of delightful cruising on a big American flag liner to the sun and fun of Florida in the Fall. Enjoy deck sports, orchestra, movies, entertainment.

Wide Choice of Cruise Tours from New York

including all shipboard expenses, American Plan hotel accommodations

6 DAY CRUISES
Jacksonville . . . Tues. & Fri.* . $50.50
St. Augustine . . Tues. & Fri.* .$52.20
Miami . . . . . Saturdays . . . $60.00
(On Miami cruise, ship is your hotel)

9, 10, 12 and 13 Day Vacations variously to Miami Beach, St. Augustine and Miami—Havana . . . $68.70 and up.

Regular Service: Fares include meals, stateroom accommodations, entertainment.

	One Way	Rd. Trip
JACKSONVILLE	$27	$45
Every Tuesday and Friday*		
MIAMI	$42	$65
Every Saturday		

Superior accommodations including suites with private bath available at varying extra charges.

*Friday sailings commence Nov. 14

LOW RATES FOR AUTOS when accompanied

CLYDE-MALLORY LINES

50 Franklin Street, Boston
Pier 34, North River, New York
or your TRAVEL AGENT

FAMOUS ALL-BRAN MUFFINS. EASY TO MAKE. DELICIOUS!

They really are the most delicious muffins that ever melted a pat of butter! Made with crisp, toasted shreds of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN, they have a texture and flavor that have made them famous all over America.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening	¾ cup milk
¼ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup All-Bran	2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

The MARVELOUS MARKER

Renders a real service to those who mark their books. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A desirable gift. Send post card for illustrated folder. Celiomark Index Co., 5454 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Wonderful for children!

Contains no caffein!

FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX
CUPLETS
CUP CAKE MIXTURE
Popular with good cooks because so convenient. Popular with cooks not quite so expert because precision-mixed for sure results.
FLAKO
PIE CRUST

YOU CAN GET BROOKS SUITS IN MANY DIFFERENT STYLES

The Brooks Suit is so famous that almost everybody thinks he has a photographic picture of it in his mind's eye. And that's a great tribute to its individuality, taste, and distinction!

Actually, however, Brooks Ready-made Suits are made in a good many different models—and in a great many more fine materials, patterns and colors than the average regimented ready-made clothes produced for large-volume economy in a limited number of styles.

Brooks Suits are sold, too, at a much wider range of prices. All of which means that you are pretty certain to find just what you want—and something, too, that you won't see at every street corner.

Ready-made Suits, $62 to $90

Young Men's Ready-made Suits, $42 to $55

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers

MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
DREAMING OF OLD-FASHIONED GOODNESS? TRY OVEN-FRESH, DELICIOUS DRAKE'S YANKEE FRIED CAKES-6 FOR 12¢
HOME SWEET HOME
DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Work Goes On In League Of Nations Group

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Still carrying on its educational work despite the war in Europe, the League of Nations Association is beginning its fall season at its New England headquarters, 40 Mount Vernon Street, in the World Peace Foundation building.

Miss Irene Armstrong, who has been with the organization for nearly 14 years, is director of the New England Regional Office and believes "there is as much need as ever for people of this country to know what has been accomplished by the League of Nations."

"While I am not one to believe that the world control that will follow peace must be the League of Nations, I do firmly believe that the accomplishments of the League will influence the framers of whatever plan does evolve," she said.

Tour of West

Last summer Miss Armstrong made a tour of the Middle West and Pacific Coast, and on the trip took a poll of what women were thinking in regard to the present crisis and the postwar world. She found that heads of organizations and members as well were at present faced with the problem of how to carry on the purposes of their respective organizations and still have a patriotic share in the defense program.

She also found an increasing sentiment for a league to bring order out of international chaos after the war, and a growing recognition "that the present state of the world has resulted from failure of mankind to use the League of Nations as it might have used it," she said.

The League of Nations Association maintains a speakers' bureau in the Boston office that has 100 speakers listed on various phases of the war and on postwar problems. Mrs. Sidney N. Shurcliff is Chairman of the committee in charge of this activity; Mrs. Joseph Walker, Chairman of the Educational Committee, and Miss Frances G. Curtis, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Aid to Allies

The Association, facing the facts of the present world situation, regards aid to the allies as the only way to defend America and make possible a postwar league, Miss Armstrong said. "This is not a time for despair, but rather for dauntless courage and steadfast loyalty," she declared.

A continuing feature conducted by the Educational Committee of the National Association is the competitive examination in high schools of the country, the 16th of which is soon to be announced.

Prior to 1940 the examination was on the League of Nations, and the first prize was a $1,000 trip to Europe, including a first-hand study of the League in action. This year, as last, the trip will be to South America, Miss Armstrong said. This educational activity, she added, has been responsible for interesting in international affairs many young people who have developed since into able workers in international fields.

Miss Armstrong is a familiar figure at the meetings of clubs interested in international affairs, and her office is always ready with helpful information on international subjects where research is required.

© Bachrach

Mrs. Edgar Tregoning — **Miss Estelle G. Marsh**

Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, of Attleboro, Chairman of Defense for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Chairman of Press for the State Federation, will preside tomorrow morning at the Press-Defense Conference to be held by the Federation in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler at 10 o'clock. Speakers will be Harford Powel of the U. S. Treasury Department, Ann Bridge, English author, and Lars Moen, American author and playwright.

Harvard Woman's Club Holds Its Annual Philanthropic Day

With more than 400 attending, the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston today held its annual Philanthropic Day at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge.

The event, of which Mrs. James J. Hepburn was General Chairman, opened this morning at 11 o'clock with a display of flower arrangements by Carbone which attracted many visitors. There were also tables with cakes and pastries and other foods, in charge of Mrs. Ralph C. Curtis and Mrs. Russell F. Sheldon and a treasure table in charge of Mrs. Charles W. Adams. The flower display was planned under the chairmanship of Mrs. Gaston Summers, and the program advertisements, which will add a substantial sum to the proceeds of the day, were handled by Mrs. Robert P. Osborn.

A luncheon followed the morning activities and in the afternoon there were tables for bridge and other games.

The club, of which Mrs. Harry W. Gibby is President, has sponsored such a benefit party annually for many years to raise money for the scholarship and student loan fund it maintains at Harvard. It is the one fund-raising activity of the season and the proceeds are usually about $1,000.

For 28 years the club has maintained the fund from which a full scholarship is awarded annually to a Greater Boston boy and loans are also made to assist Harvard students of high scholastic standing who need financial help to complete their education. These loans without exception have been paid back as the students complete their courses and go to work, according to Mrs. Gibby.

This year a gift of $100 to the scholarship fund was made by the Harvard Club of Watertown.

The Harvard Woman's Club has extended its contributions beyond the field of scholarships since the need for war relief and has given to the Red Cross in conjunction with the Harvard Health Unit now functioning in England.

The club will have its next regular meeting Thursday, Nov. 6, at the Vendome Hotel at 2 o'clock with Theodore Spencer, Associate Professor of English at Harvard as guest speaker, on "Aspects of the Modern Drama." Mrs. Charles L. Overlander will be in charge of the program.

College Women Lunch Soon

Mrs. Karl T. Compton of Cambridge will preside at the head table for the fourth All-College Luncheon being sponsored Saturday by the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women and the Boston alumnae clubs. The luncheon, at which Harriet Elliott, Chairman of the Consumers' Division of the Office of Production Administration and Civilian Supply in Washington, is to be guest speaker, will be held at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge at 1 o'clock.

Dean Lucy J. Franklin of Boston University will be in charge of the roll call of colleges and universities. Also at the head table will be Mrs. Gaston Summers of Belmont, President of the Boston Branch of the A. A. U. W., and Mrs. George Willard Smith of Brookline, General Chairman of the event.

Mrs. Charles J. Draper of Belmont, assisted by Mrs. Hartwell Pond of Cambridge, will head the ushers, including Mrs. Albert Buffum of Winchester, Mrs. Oliver Cunningham of Cambridge, Miss Janes Dawes of Cambridge, Mrs. Charles W. Lawrence of Dedham, Mrs. Charles Davis of Cambridge, Mrs. F. Preston Herring of Belmont, Mrs. Donald Elbell of Cambridge, Miss Marion Nelson of Brookline, Mrs. Edwin Hibarger of Melrose, Miss Mary Howland of Cambridge, Miss Julia Mather of Newton, Mrs. W. S. Robert, Jr., of Newton, Mrs. Homer Sowles of Newton, Miss Marie Paraboschi of Roslindale, Miss Michelle Silverman of Boston, Miss Margaret Verhoeff of Brookline, and Miss Nellie Vygmuntowicz of Boston.

Hostesses from the Boston alumnae clubs include the names of Mrs. Frank H. Abbey of Medford, Mrs. Marshall D. Dalton of West Newton, Mrs. A. A. Graham of Cambridge, Mrs. J. D. Hubbard of Cambridge, Mrs. A. L. Kling of Newtonville, Mrs. John L. Lobingier of Winchester, Mrs. J. C. Neiley of Winchester, Mrs. M. J. Niles of Newton Highlands, Mrs. Roderick Stebbins of Milton, Mrs. John McGuire of Cambridge, Miss Elizabeth Wilson of Cambridge, and Mrs. H. B. Ullian of Newton.

City Federation Group To Visit Police Station

The Community Service Committee of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, of which Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon is Chairman, has accepted the invitation of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty for the Federation members to visit Police Headquarters, corner of Berkeley and Stuart Streets, Thursday, Nov. 6.

The party will meet inside the Berkeley Street entrance at 10:15 a. m., and will be shown the two-way radio control connecting the police cars, the fingerprinting department, and other departments and records.

Redredging Bids Asked for Mystic

Because shoaling has occurred in the 30-foot channels of the Mystic River, between the mouth of the river at the Chelsea North Bridge and a point near the Charlestown playground, bids for redredging the channels were today requested by the United States Army Engineers.

Bids, which are to be opened at 2:00 p. m. Nov. 13, at the office of the Army Engineers, Park Square Building, are for dredging about 73,750 cubic yards, place measurement, of material from the original channel.

Vessel traffic in the Mystic River is particularly heavy, the Engineers declare, pointing to the 1940 figures of 530 steamers, 653 motor vessels, 756 barges and 83 lighters and scows.

Women's Peace Group To Hear Talk on Germany

Howard W. Elkinton, who was a representative of the American Friends Service Committee in Germany from 1939 to 1941, will address a dinner meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Friday night at 6:30 o'clock, at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston.

Dinner reservations are being made at the League office, and there are also seats available for those who desire to come in later for the program, which will be at 7:30 o'clock.

25 Circles to Aid Crittenton Bazaar

Each of the 25 circles of the Florence Crittenton League has part in the thirtieth annual bazaar to be held today and tomorrow at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Mrs. Guy W. Currier is serving again as General Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Mrs. Marion L. Higgins, Mrs. William G. Cox, Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman, Mrs. Harold F. Meyer, and Mrs. Robert Steinert as Co-chairmen.

The Home Table, with articles made by girls from the Florence Crittenton Home, is in charge of Mrs. Higgins, Chairman of the House Committee.

Each year the Boston Circle, of which Mrs. Charles E. Bacon is President, sponsors a table with the work of the girls from Welcome House. The girls this year have made Christmas stockings of white and red flannelette and "golliwogs," amusing dolls made from men's socks. There are also percale luncheon sets and utility bags for stray sewing. Mrs. Woodford Wilcox and Mrs. William F. King are co-chairmen of the Welcome House Committee.

Special events at the bazaar are the fashion show being held this afternoon and evening under direction of Mrs. Hoffman. Between these shows the Brookline Circle will serve the turkey dinner for which it has become known. All through the day homemade food may be obtained from the Old Belfry Goody Shoppe sponsored by the Lexington Circle. The second morning of the bazaar there will be a fashion hairdo and makeup show by David Hellerman. Tomorrow afternoon the Needham Circle sponsors a bridge party.

Professional Women Plan For Institute

Miss Olive Holmes of New York, recently appointed to the field service of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, will be here from New York this week-end to lead a Club Institute Saturday and Sunday at the Hotel Bellevue for Presidents and State Leaders of the Massachusetts State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Miss Holmes has traveled extensively and speaks fluent Spanish, French and German. She was born in Buenos Aires and has lived in Texas and Southern California. She studied in Paris, attended Hollins College, Virginia, spent her junior year at the University of Munich, Germany, and her senior year at Barnard College, New York.

She took her master's degree in the field of international law and political science at Columbia University. After receiving her master's degree, she worked for the Gallup Poll, edited manuscripts and has continued her interest in international relations.

On Saturday morning there will be a conference of the State President and National Representatives and a conference of the Institute Committee and National Representatives. In the afternoon there will be a program demonstration, the subjects of which are: "What Can We, the Organized Business Professional Women of Massachusetts, Do in Winning the Peace and Preventing the Rise of Another Hitler?" and "How Can a Similar Program be Adapted to Our Own Community?"

Miss Holmes will conduct the Saturday evening session on Program Co-ordination. The Institute will continue Sunday with sessions on "Membership Expansion" and "Concrete Plans for State Work of the Massachusetts Federation."

Aetna Insurance Gives Extra Pay For 'Living' Rise

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Aetna Fire Insurance Company informed its employees yesterday that they would receive an extra month's pay, and proposed that from it they set aside "the necessary amount at least to meet the increase" in 1941 income taxes.

About 2,200 employees, about 1,000 in Hartford and the rest scattered throughout the Country, will receive the extra compensation along with the first salary payment in December. The amount involved was not announced.

The company said it was making the payment because it was "appreciative of the effects on its employees of the increased cost of living."

Employees of the Boston service office of the North American Companies are included among 3,000 employees of the six fire, marine, surety, and casualty insurance companies in the group, which have just been granted extra "emergency allowances" totalling five per cent of their monthly salaries, effective as of Oct. 1, it was announced in Boston today.

The increases affect full-time employees of the Insurance Company of North America, Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, National Security Insurance Company, Philadelphia Fire & Marine Insurance Company, and the Central Insurance Company, of Baltimore, throughout the United States and Canada.

In announcing the monthly increases, John A. Diemand, President of North America Companies, explained they were voted by the directors as a "voluntary emergency measure," with the hope expressed by the management "that it may be possible to continue them during the period of increased living costs."

Hingham Land In Hands of U. S.

Although proably 240 families will be forced from their homes by Federal land takings to expand the naval ammunition depot at Hingham, more than two-thirds of the 3,500 acres of rolling South Shore countryside is undeveloped and had never been surveyed or deeded to an owner.

Title for the entire property needed has now passed to the Government during condemnation proceedings in the United States District Court at Boston, and construction work has begun in earnest. It was announced that $150,000 had been deposited to cover preliminary demands for payments for property acquired. The settlements with many property owners are expected to be agreed upon with Government officials, and other claims will likely be extended into battles in Federal Court.

Naval officials stressed the fact today that despite the vast stores in munitions to be located at the new depot as a reservoir for North Atlantic fleet operations, every precaution will be taken in the location of ammunition, and all detonating materials will be removed from explosives.

By a Staff Photographer

"Hello, Mr. Jack o'Lantern—Let's Be Friends"

Whether it was mere idle curiosity, or a desire to make friends with the Halloween lantern, Trixie, the kitten, proves there's nothing very exciting about an empty-headed, harmless pumpkin.

Vermont Honors Its Many Naval Heroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 28—Vermont honored its naval heroes yesterday as patriotic and civic organizations throughout the State participated in the nationwide observance of Navy Day.

Gov. William H. Wills in a proclamation pledged Vermont's support "to this vital arm of our national defense" and declared: "Vermont, although not a coastal State has a splendid naval tradition. We are proud of Dewey, of Clark, of Mayo, and all our sons who have played such an important role in our country's naval history. We recall that under McDonough, one of the decisive battles of our naval history was fought on Lake Champlain, in Vermont-built vessels. Today, our Navy stands ready to meet every demand made upon it. It deserves and should have our unqualified support."

Many past and present high ranking officers of the Navy were native to Vermont and although an inland State, thousands of Vermonters have served in the various branches of naval service.

Brilliant Naval Men

Among the foremost of native sons who have gained honor and distinction in naval service are: Admiral George Dewey, born in Montpelier, hero of Manila Bay, who achieved the rank of Admiral of the Navy; Charles E. Clark, born in Bradford and appointed Rear Admiral in 1902; George Partridge Colvocoresses, born in Norwich, cited for conspicious conduct at Manila and retired as a Rear Admiral; George Calvin Day, also born in Bradford, and retired as a Rear Admiral. The late Admiral Mayo, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet during the World War, was born in Burlington.

Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, present director of naval communications, was born in St. Johnsbury and Rear Admiral William Bartlett Fletcher is a native of St. Albans.

Two battleships have borne the name "Vermont" and the gunboat Bennington was named for that Vermont town. United States destroyers, now in service, bear the names of Clark, Dewey, and Mayo. The keel of the cruiser, Montpelier, was laid Dec. 2, 1940, and the vessel is now building at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden, N. J. Vermont lumber, wire, asbestos, marble and tools are being used in her construction.

On June 1, there were 431 Vermonters among the enlisted Navy personnel, and in the World War, Vermont contributed 1,837 naval officers and enlisted men.

Donald W. Boyer of Northfield was chairman of Vermont's Navy Day observance.

Field Heads Planners

Appointment of William H. Field, Rutland newspaper publisher, to be chairman of the State Planning Board, to fill the unexpired term of Frederick W. Shepardson of Burlington, resigned, has been announced by Gov. William H. Wills.

The new chairman has been a member of the board since Jan. 22, 1941, and was re-appointed for the two-year term beginning April 1.

Mr. Field is a native of Chicago. He took up residence in the town of Mendon in 1920. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University. Other members of the board are Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, O. S. Searles of Newport, and Willard H. Smith of Shrewsbury.

The Week in Vermont

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 29
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 13.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc. and 11.77mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brasilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time; Rhythmic Rhapsodies. Musical Interlude.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page, Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; NBC Concert Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; U. S. Army Band.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Dance Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; The Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Messages of the Hungarians' World Association; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.7 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." Street Corner Interviews. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—"Hallowe'en." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.7 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Sea Challenge Must Be Met, –Dr. Seymour

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, declared in a Navy Day address that once naval superiority is lost "the ocean ceases to become a barrier and becomes a highway to our front door."

"Under the system that rested upon Anglo-American control of the seas we were secure and free to prosecute our aspirations at home," Dr. Seymour told the 275 members of the Yale Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

"This system is now under challenge. That challenge must be met, for there can be no safety, no peace, no freedom to live our own lives in our own way until its black menace has been swept aside."

As the great wars of modern times "have tended to develop into a protracted struggle, with neither side in position to obtain an immediate overwhelming victory," the historian asserted, "the belligerent in control of the seas has been able to draw upon the resources of the major part of the world; gradually but surely he has gained the upper hand over the enemy who is restricted by blockade pressure to smaller fields of supply which become relatively more difficult of exploitation."

"This lesson of history," he said, showed that the United States' gigantic two-ocean Navy "will make effective the other forces we possess."

The service of the Navy Reserve, Dr. Seymour said, is "a service which may enable the Nation to play the part that has been assigned us by destiny."

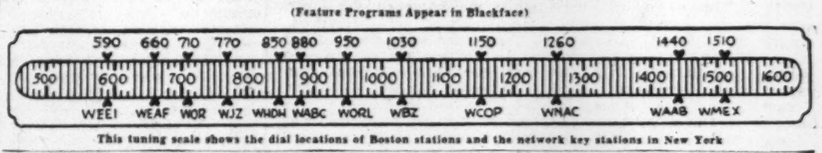
Crews of Wrecked Schooners Saved

GAY HEAD, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—Buffeted by heavy seas, the fishing schooner Beret J. was wrecked today on the rocky shore of Marthas Vineyard. Laden with a 17,000-pound catch, the 58-foot craft ran aground during thick weather and broke up rapidly. Her crew of four reached shore safely.

After salvage efforts failed, the Coast Guard cutter General Greene went in quest of the 71-foot fishing schooner Hope Leslie, which was abandoned by her crew in a sinking condition last night about 35 miles southeast of No Man's Land. Her crew was landed at New Bedford.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



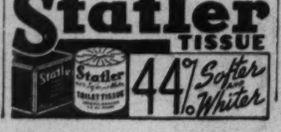
This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "About Us"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'University Life': Forum,	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Auspices Columbia Un.	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Charioteers, Male Quar.	Sports and music
4:00 Milestones in Amer-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 ican Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 A Boy, Girl, Song	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	'Young Widder Brown'	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, Songs	Sports Roundup	Political Talk	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30 Political Talk	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; 'Memory Lane'	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Political Talk	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Political Talk
8:45 er"; Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent": drama	Political Talk
9:00 "We, the People":	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Orches-	Fibber McGee and	Sen. H. Styles Bridges	Variety Hour
9:45 tion: talks; drama	tra, Efrem Kurtz, cond.	Molly: guests	Political Talk	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	tra, Efrem Kurtz, cond.	soloists; orchestra	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Mystery Hall," David	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Raymond Scott's Orch.	soloist; comedian	Cheskin's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30 Music: network	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Anne Du-	"Day's End"
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	pont's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Musical Clock	'George and Dixie'	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	'Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Whol's Sophisticates
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert; Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	Up": orchestra
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Political Talk	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WWEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You": music
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Singing Strings
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music; News; Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk	K. Ivers; Stories; Music	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Harry Horlick
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Harry Horlick
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Judy and Jane": sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service		"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"We Are Always Young"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	Government Girl	Religious Program
1:45 Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Bing Crosby; recordings
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Orchestra
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Network Program	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	'Grimm's Daughter': sk.	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00 News for Women	Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 The Music Box	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"WCAE Airliners," Earl	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Truxell; vocalists	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sports Comments	Sports and music
4:00 Songs of Centuries:	Neil Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Columbia Con. Or.	Neil Giles	"Stella Dallas": serial	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Studio Talk	Club Matinee: News	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers": dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendesvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today": drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Wonderland Sahites
7:45 sketch	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Howard Barlow's Orch.
8:00 "Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	"Go Get It": Treasure	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Hunt	Dance Music
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Political Talk	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	Political Talk	Classical Album
9:45 guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	Political Talk	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Local Sports
10:30 Political Talk	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	Les Brown's Orchestra	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Musical Knowledge	Les Brown's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	From London: A. Mann	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Monroe's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

WARM WINTER SUIT
$90 and up
Wear This All-Wool Tweed Suit and You Can Laugh at Winter's Cold and Stormy Weather You'll find it economical, too, for it will outlast several of the lower priced suits.
MADE IN YOUR OWN CHOICE OF 500 GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . Boston



Labor Statistics Show Only 500 Out of 9,000 Bay State Plants on Defense Work

Small Factories Generally Not Well Tied in U. S. Program

Only 500 out of the 9,000 manufacturers of Massachusetts are doing defense work, Lester E. Archibald, labor statistician for the State Department of Labor and Industries, estimated today.

The fact that one-eighteenth of the industrial establishments in the State are doing all the defense work illustrates the concentration of defense production, Mr. Archibald commented, and indicates how plants and shops are failing to connect with the defense program.

Obviously the great majority of the concerns which today remain outside the making of defense supplies are the smaller establishments.

The 500 probably include all the plants and factories, big and small, which have primary contracts or subcontracts for defense articles, the labor statistician added. He did not imply criticism of any, for the major plants are furnishing the backbone of the defense effort.

"Generally speaking, defense work has not taken over entire plants except for a few well-known ones which are definitely committed to nothing but defense," Mr. Archibald noted.

"Others are in varying stages of defense production and still produce more for private consumption than for Government orders.

"Not more than two-thirds of one of the outstanding plants of the State, for instance, is on defense.

"On the other hand, a substantial number of the 500 establishments with defense work are small plants or shops employing between 25 and 50 workers

Proportions Among Workers

"A typical cross-section of plants with defense orders, showing the proportion of workers on defense as compared with the total work force, follows:

"Forty-five out of 50 workers employed on defense work; 51 out of 57; 15 of 61; 175 of 434; 225 of 284; 50 of 81; 61 of 61; 25 of 64; 105 of 117; 25 of 725; 24 of 24; 18 of 55; 6 of 25; 10 of 127; 29 of 29; 50 of 134; 30 of 151; 160 of 267; 37 of 68; 312 of 521; 30 of 38; 85 of 725; 472 of 592; 3,860 of 5,146; 5 of 127; 36 of 36; 350 of 1,271; 135 of 1,110; 38 of 38; 250 of 4,326.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that defense orders are of such a character that many plants would not be even considered as having equipment or facilities suitable for production of defense materials," Mr. Archibald continued.

"The industries which are generally busy on defense work are foundries and machine shops, machine tools and accessories manufacturers, makers of electrical machinery, shipbuilding companies, and metal working in general, as well as the principal textile groups, which may be said to include clothing."

The labor statistician's estimate of 500 plants on defense is drawn from the last monthly state survey of manufacturing. This showed 402 establishments doing work directly attributable to defense.

Defense Work Increasing

The survey covered in all 2,054 establishments employing 459,580 workers, or probably 75 per cent of the wage earners in manufacturing in the Commonwealth. The total number of industrial establishments in Massachusetts, as reported in the last annual state census of manufacturing in 1939, was 9,018. They employed 460,923.

Hence the 2,054 plants covered in last month's survey employed almost as many workers as were employed by all 9,018 plants in the grand total of the 1939 census. The difference, in fact, is only 1,343 wage earners.

The mounting defense effort in Massachusetts is summarized in the figures of the Department of Labor and Industry for the past eight months:

	Workers on national defense No.	%	Establishments No.	%	Coverage of survey (No. of establishments)
Sept., 1941	94,016	20.5	402	19.6	2,054
August	89,664	19.6	321	15.7	2,050
July	76,130	17.5	315	15.5	2,037
June	71,589	16.9	265	13.1	2,023
May	63,981	15.9	284	14.6	1,943
April	54,015	16.3	259	14.8	1,748
March	51,015	15.8	258	14.8	1,748
February	44,634	14.4	239	13.8	1,730

"Month by month our reports show an increasing number of companies participating in the defense drive, as well as a greater number of their employees," Mr. Archibald observed.

"A 50 per cent gain in the number of workers engaged in defense production is evidenced between last February and September."

By a Staff Photographer

Artists Find Inspiration Amid Rural Surroundings

Upper pictures show exterior and interior of large barn on a Redding, Conn., estate which has been converted into a studio accommodating 50 or more artists at a time. Here members of the Studio Guild of New York have established a Country Art Center for the development of a better understanding in the fields of artistic expression. Below: At left an urban landscape by Bulmer, and, at right, two bronze macaws.

Connecticut Barn a Studio For 50 Artists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

REDDING, Conn. — High up on Pickett's Ridge, amid the rolling hills of Fairfield County, there's another of those rapidly growing number of barns that no longer serve their original purpose. This one is a studio—the recently acquired Country Art Center of the Studio Guild of New York.

Founded in 1923 by Grace Pickett and her friends, for the benefit of artists, the Guild felt the need for more rustic surroundings, yet quarters that were within easy commuting distance of New York City. And here, within an hour and a half by motor from the city, the natural beauty of the scenery offers a virtual artists' paradise.

The large barn on the 67-acre estate has been converted into a sizable studio, where 50 or more artists may paint at one time. A large north window, 15 feet square, gives light, and on a lower floor are the three art galleries, where already important solo and group shows have been held.

Here, through the summer months, under wide-spreading eaves, still sweet with the odor of well-filled hay mows, gather many of the nation's leading painters and sculptors.

And here it is that the Guild performs the service for which it was established—that of bringing artists and painters together with the object of developing a better understanding in aesthetics in the fields of music, drama, the dance, painting, sculpture, and related provinces of expression.

After working hours, the studio building—once shelter for horses and cattle—is used for entertainment, lectures, and demonstrations of artistic accomplishments.

Stage Is Set For Defense Training Plan

Defense News in Brief

Recreation Course for Volunteers —A defense training course in recreation for lay volunteers, the first of its kind in the country, will be conducted throughout November by Recreation Defense and Service Men's committees in the Camp Edwards area, it has been announced. Leaders of the institute sponsored by the Service Men's Committee in Barnstable, Wareham, and Plymouth Counties, and the U. S. O., are Capt. Leslie Spinks, Camp Edwards Recreation Officer, and Charles K. Brightbill, Federal Security Agency Field Representative.

Sessions will be held at the Hyannis State Teachers College from Nov. 10 to 14; at the New Bedford Y. W. C. A. from Nov 17 to 21; and at Bourne High School, November 24 to 27. The classes will be limited to 100 men and women over 17 years of age and will include lectures on recreation and national defense and the needs of soldiers.

Submarine Grouper Launched — The old marine town of Groton, Conn., yesterday celebrated Navy Day with the launching of another submarine for the United States Navy — the $6,000,000 Grouper. Named after a tropical fish resembling the bass, the submarine was launched at the yards of the Electric Boat Company which has 10 other underseas craft on the ways. Its sponsor was Mrs. Albert T. Church, Annapolis, Md., wife of the Rear Admiral directing the engineering experimental station at the Naval Academy. The 300-foot, 1,450-ton Grouper is the 24th submersible to be launched at the Electric Boat Company in a building program that began in 1933. In addition to the 10 now on the ways, 29 are on order.

Story of Three Bears—Once upon a time there were three bears—one too many. At least that's the story Capt. Norman C. Spencer, Jr., of Concord, Mass., told in a letter to his parents from his post at the airbase in Ladd Field, near Fairbanks, Alaska. Two black bear cubs, it seems are mascots at the Army post. A sentry saw a black bear sniffing around and decided one of the pets had escaped. The soldier chased the bear and the bear snarled, but the soldier chased Him right up to the pen door. He opened the door and inside he saw—two bears.

Longshoremen Balk at Hours On Russian Aid

With several hundred freight cars loaded with tanks, trucks, machinery and other war supplies, converging on Boston for shipment overseas—the first ship is scheduled to begin loading for Russia next week — Boston's longshoremen today "stand pat" on their refusal to alter working conditions "on promises."

Only a direct appeal from the United States Government will prompt the union men to reverse their decision, it was indicated. The workers complain of repeated disappointments.

Substantial quantities of the lend-lease shipments to Russia have been ear-marked for shipment via Boston, assuring a considerable increase in the volume of export business for Boston to that part of the world. But lend-lease shipments must be given rapid dispatch. Ships are expected to be "worked" continuously, 24 hours a day, until they sail.

Revision Sought

Shipping interests and port organizations appealed to the longshoremen to revise their working conditions to permit working a ship "round the clock" by using two shifts of men. Voting on the question over the week-end, two of the three locals rejected the plan. The third is understood to have favored it.

Members of the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, say they prefer to wait until the promised volume of freight actually materializes before changing their working conditions, according to Fred Fitzgerald, President of the Boston District Council of the longshoremen's union, and head of the Charlestown local.

Longshoremen say they have eased up on restrictions several times in the past, upon the request of port leaders, who assured them that additional business would come as a result. Now, the longshoremen point out that on several occasions the expected boom failed to materialize.

Appeal From U. S.

But a direct appeal from the United States Government would probably bring results, labor leaders said, as they stress the fact that as yet no appeal has been made by the Government. Labor leaders also pointed out that the much vaunted lend-lease shipping point of Quonsett Point, R. I., only works 15 hours a day, though two shifts of men are used.

Shipping men voiced the possibility of Government action to divert the business so long sought for by Boston, to other ports where the longshoremen are willing to work "around the clock." Railroad men disclosed that a heavy volume of lend-lease cargo is now rolling towards Boston including 63 carloads of tanks and trucks from Fort Wayne, Ind.; 100 carloads of machinery from Erie, Pa.; a train load of trucks from Detroit 100 carloads of aluminum rods and sheets from Sheffield, Ala.

The latest plan for exporting the aid-to-Britain program, according to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is for New York to get 50 per cent of the entire volume, and the other ports to share the remaining 50 per cent.

Haya Group in Peru Found Shifting to Support of the U. S.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP) —The sweep of German armies through Europe has caused the leader of what a Yale instructor calls the only important underground revolutionary movement in South America to abandon his demand for eradication of foreign capital in that continent.

Back from Peru, where last summer he and a group of Yale undergraduates participated in three secret meetings by night with Victor Raul Haya de La Torre, William G. Fletcher, Yale instructor on international relations, told today of Señor Haya's changed sentiments.

Señor Haya, unsuccessful candidate for the Peruvian presidency in 1932, subsequently condemned to execution after his party had been outlawed and ultimately freed, claims some 600,000 adherents.

His organization is known as Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana or APRA, for short. "The fundamentals of APRA as they are applied to the people of Latin America remain the same," said Mr. Fletcher in an article written for the October issue of the Inter-American Quarterly published today in Washington.

"It is demanded the countries such as Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador observe the letter of their constitutions and greater educational opportunities are asked for the masses.

"There can be little, if any, doubt that Señor Haya—and therefore the party—believe the words of Franklin Roosevelt implicitly. Though he sees clearly that the good neighbor policy is, like all foreign-policy of all states, one of self-interest, he is convinced that while the Roosevelt Administration lasts it will not be scuttled.

"It is to the self-interest of Haya de La Torre to take advantage of that belief. Accordingly the party is no longer pledged to the eradication from 'Indo-America' of all foreign capital. Rather, with both the United States and other American states acting under the 'whip of fear' brandished from Berlin, there should be co-operation rather than antagonism.

"The unhappy choice between 'dollar imperialism' of the United States and 'racial imperialism' of Nazi Germany has been made by Haya de La Torre—in favor of the former."

In his office here, Mr. Fletcher described the revolutionary—against whom he said no actual charges are pending in Peru but who prefers for reasons of his own to remain in hiding—as a jovial man of between 40 and 45. Señor Haya carries on a tremendous correspondence from his secret place of residence but apparently neither has nor has sought military alliances. His underground connections are largely in Bolivia and Ecuador and he apparently exists on contributions from his sympathizers.

"He is an idealist," said Fletcher, "a sincere believer in democracy but in many respects his projects are impractical for the times in his own country. There is little present hope of Peru adopting his program."

U. S. Told Need Of Economics In Americas

The United States must look to its economic as well as to its military defenses in South America, warned Mrs. Bertita Harding, formerly Countess Karolyi, who opened a series of eight lectures at the Gardner Auditorium, State House, last night, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

This series, under the general heading, "This Changing World of Ours," is now in its third season, and recognized authorities on international topics will be heard each Monday evening.

By a Staff Photographer

Bertita Harding

First lecturer in series on "This Changing World of Ours," to be given by the Massachusetts Department of Education, who pointed out last night that Brazil is a typical South American country where United States may well build up economic defenses to protect it from reaching out to trade temptations raised by the Nazis.

Scholarships Upset Harvard Traditions

Harvard's spectacular National Scholarship plan, its flaming torch of educational equality, has burned so brightly of late in the Yard it has carried away in smoke some of the most time-honored academic traditions of the University.

One of Dr. James B. Conant's most novel ideas has succeeded so well it has precipitated what amounts to a revolution in Harvard's educational concepts.

Concrete evidence of the change, long a topic of discussion behind the Harvard scenes, is now available in a six-year survey of the scholarship plan prepared for Dr. Conant and published by the Harvard University Press in booklet form.

Report on Progress

This conservative, matter-of-fact booklet by anonymous authors —a "report on progress" made since the first National Scholar was presented with $1,000 and welcomed to the Yard in 1934—reveals that the 161 men have made a "remarkable" record.

Eighty-nine per cent of the specially chosen undergraduates have graduated with honors, it is pointed out, while only 27 per cent of their classmates were gaining this distinction.

One has been Class Marshal, two have been Presidents of the Student Council, one is now President of the Crimson, and another is a first-string end on the football team, it is pointed out. They have "entered into the full range of extra curricular activities."

These boys, many from families which could not have paid a single penny for their education—whose livelihood comes from the farm, or truck driving or manual labor, or house-to-house selling—furnish Harvard's evidence that it is now "in a position to assist any highly qualified youth to an education, however formidable the barrier of his economic situation."

Among the Poor

When the scheme is extended to the entire Country (it now covers only 18 states), the College hopes it will help, in Thomas Jefferson's words, "to avail the State of those talents which nature has sown as liberally among the poor as the rich, but which perish without use if not sought for and cultivated."

Meanwhile Harvard is gaining a new idea of what constitutes a talented student.

Sprinkled through the booklet are little phrases which unconsciously reflect a somersault in educational concepts.

There is a reference, for example, to the "notion" which is being "overcome" that "success as a student means getting the highest possible grades in all courses."

There is mention of unwise college men who "isolate themselves in libraries and laboratories," and to others who are "over-intellectual, impractical dreamers."

The point is that the National Scholars are not such men,—are much more well-rounded — and Harvard is at much pains to point out the fact. Nor does the College accept boys who have made "brilliant high school records by dint of sacrificing everything else to a wooden and unimaginative attention to their studies."

Harvard Tradition

All this is obviously a far cry from old time Harvard tradition, which its friends have praised as evidence of the Country's highest academic standards, and its enemies have scorned as latter day scholasticism.

Nor is this all. Perhaps you thought it might be good for young Johnny, Jr., to work part of his way through college. Perhaps you expect Harvard to think so, considering that it helps naerly 40 per cent of its undergraduates to do just that. You have another think coming.

"It is believed," says the booklet, "that the [National Scholarship] award should be not merely enough to allow the boy to come to college in the first place, but large enough to allow him, once he is there, to do the best work he is capable of doing, without putting on himself the strain of carrying outside jobs during the college year. . . .

"It seems safe to say that a boy who has given evidence of exceptional scholastic ability will be better employed in doing his college work than in washing dishes or in mowing lawns."

College nowadays, they add, is "virtually a full-time job," and "those who were in college a generation or two ago" will make a mistake to think Harvard is showing its scholarship students "too much solicitude."

This is one reason why the College tells its National Scholars that if they do honor work in their freshman year, their awards will be automatically renewed in subsequent years regardless of the grades they get.

"They [the administrators] have felt justified in relieving students who have abundantly proved their abilities from the cramping necessity of proving them all over again at the end of each year solely in terms of grades."

One can imagine many other, non-National Scholar Harvard students, who would love to be relieved of the "cramping necessity" of getting grades. Around examination time, for instance. "Cramping" indeed!

But Harvard has the figures to show its scheme is working, and outsiders will be slow to criticize a plan that gets results.

Third Farmington Official Indicted

FARMINGTON, Maine, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Franklin County Grand Jury's investigation of county finances today resulted in indictment of a third official, Farmington Municipal Court Judge Frank M. Deering, who was charged with larceny counts of embezzlement, neglect of duty and forfeiture.

High Sheriff Charles W. Butterfield and Register of Probate Kenneth A. Rollings were named in indictments made public yesterday, Mr. Butterfield for larceny by embezzlement and neglect of duty. Both were under bonds pending arraignment.

On Her Last Lap for Home

International

Little 'Pammy' Off for Dunstable, Mass.

Pamela Hollingworth, the little girl who was unafraid through eight days and nights while lost in the White Mountain National Forest—serenly confident that her "Daddy would come" for her—is pictured here with her father, Joseph E. Hollingworth, who did come for her on Oct. 6 when she was found by members of the searching party. The photograph was taken three weeks later as Mr. Hollingworth took her home for the first time since her rescue. She is shown being "interviewed" for the newsreels by Mr. Hollingworth. When her father asked her what she would do if she became lost again, she replied, "Oh, I'd find my way out!"

Bridgeport Brass Gets Navy 'E'

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—When peacetime became wartime, the Bridgeport Brass Company's plant overflowed into dark, old stores, ricketty shacks and even an oak-accoutered directors' chamber so that its workers would have elbow room to turn out nearly 8,000,000 shell cases a month for the armed forces.

Two years ago the 76-year-old company was geared for production only for civilian life, but yesterday—on Navy Day—it celebrated as it turned out its 25,000,000th artillery cartridge case.

In a ceremony at Central High School Commander R. W. Holsinger, representing Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, presented the company the Navy's "E" for its rapid expansion and "distinguished service in production."

In return, Vice-President Herman W. Steinkraus presented Commander Holsinger with the 25,000,000th cartridge case as a souvenir.

In buildings where the stores and shacks stood when Germany invaded Poland workmen now turn out medium-size cases—the Navy 1.1-inch, the Army 37-millimeter, and the British two-pounder at the rate of 1,000,000 a month.

The company garages were the next victims. When the Army asked for 75-millimeter cases, the company drove out the trucks, installed annealing furnaces, presses and other equipment, so that today the monthly output is 500,000.

As output grew it was necessary to augment the force seeking out flaws in the cases, so the directors were turned out of office, as was much of the clerical help, to provide larger inspection and packing accommodations. The paper work had to go on, however, so the company rented a separate building for its office force.

Even today the production quarters "are crowded, they are cramped, every inch of them is being used," Mr. Steinkraus said at today's ceremony.

Bridgeport Brass, he told the naval and military authorities and representatives of the 5,800 employees, is now nearing production of 8,000,000 artillery cartridge cases a month in this City, and is building an additional unit here as well as another large unit at Indianapolis for Army production.

Still 'Baby' to Them?

MANKATO, Minn. (AP)—A Mankato couple was surprised and puzzled recently when they got a congratulatory letter from their Representative along with a series of Government bulletins on infant care. Their "baby" is a 16-year-old girl. The congressman's secretary had read a report of her birth in a "looking backward" column—without looking upward to read the column heading.

TRAVELING for BUSINESS or PLEASURE?

Pennsylvania Railroad's new office gives complete travel service

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
LITTLE BLDG.
82 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON
Telephone: HUBbard 1143

A staff of courteous travel experts is at your service here to help plan your trip, arrange all reservations, issue rail and Pullman transportation and provide information about trips and routes. You'll find it a convenient travel headquarters—and the Pennsylvania Railroad a convenient way to go to Washington, St. Louis, Chicago and other important cities in the south and west.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

"A well-ironed collar or a fresh glove
Has carried many a man through an emergency."
—E. S. Phelps

L. H. DALOZ CO., INC.
EST. 1863

Cleansers *Appraisers* *Dyers*

11 Humphreys Street, Boston, Mass.

COL. 2400

Asp. 6205
Lib. 6175

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Twenty-sixth in a series of 36 pages)

Hitlerism Will Be Beaten

A number of European refugees, who had succeeded in escaping the brutal persecution of Adolf Hitler's Nazis, were the week-end guests of an American professor at his modest farm house in New Hampshire. For the most part they avoided painful reminiscences and gave themselves to the unrestrained enjoyment of security, tranquillity, and friendship. But one evening as they were gathered about the fireplace, things drifted involuntarily into a discussion of the current situation, and their comments, made somewhat as follows, showed that they were rather doubtful of the future.

Guest: In view of Hitler's apparently irresistible progress from conquest to conquest, and from the acquisition of one source of power to another, do you think he can be beaten?

Host: I am convinced he will be overwhelmingly beaten.

Guest: Would I seem discourteous if I suggested that such a view is possible only for one who sits in an ivory tower, far from stern, cruel reality? I have seen so much of Nazi horror and of Nazi might that I consider it wrong to seek refuge in wishful thinking.

Host: I appreciate your sentiment and assure you that I try to deal only with stark and bleak reality. I have endeavored, by a hundred standards of value, to measure the real forces with Hitler and against Hitler, and I find the balance overwhelmingly against him.

Guest: What are those forces?

Host: First among them I should mention an invisible power with a myriad visible manifestation, which we may call right.

Guest: I cannot refrain from confessing that I was afraid you'd say something like that. But do you think that right can deal with such people as Mussolini and Hitler?

Host: Yes. Right is a supreme force, even in the realm of stark reality. Right is what triumphs from age to age. It is true that every spring day is not brightness, and some rains bring more devastation than renewal. But by and large, spring does fill the earth with verdure and color. Similarly, Right does win in the great issues affecting the future of mankind.

Guest: What do you mean by right, in this case?

Host: I mean that honesty is more powerful than the deceit on which Hitler has based almost all his dealings both with friend and foe. Deceit destroys all foundations. Not only does the whole outside world distrust Hitler, but at the first testing time, millions of Germans also will turn against him. A home built on deceit rests on sand—and a storm is coming.

Loyalty is mightier than brute violence. Hitler's domination outside of Germany is based exclusively on violence. He has elicited no voluntary loyalty, except among a certain number of his own people, within Germany. In the long run sheer violence is a frail force. So is robbery. Hitler plunders foreign lands and he plunders Germany. Does any careful observer believe that looting is a mighty force? Bands of pirates and highwaymen are almost always weaker than the forces of law and order. Isn't that a plain, cold, real fact?

Guest: In certain places and certain cases. It depends on people. Where people are strong, they resist oppression, but now people are misled and submissive; they even aid oppressors and flock after the despots, as children after the Pied Piper.

Host: Some of them do for a time. But a majority of the people cannot be permanently deceived. Nor are most of them cowardly when their deepest interests and loyalties are affected.

Guest: I wasn't insinuating in the least that they are cowardly, but I think they are weak, bewildered and undecided.

Host: Such a characterization goes too far. People often re-act rather slowly. One can only respect them for not plunging lightly into war. First they must be convinced that some vital value is threatened, and then aroused to whole-hearted action. In such cases, they become an irresistible force.

And they are now being aroused—practically all the nations, both the defeated and the free.

Heretofore, most failed to realize the danger that menaced them. So they didn't act either promptly, in unison, or with all their might.

But the time of this tardy and partial awakening is over. A terrible alarm has sounded and the whole world has heard. In Asia, the islands of the sea, in all the Americas, Africa, Great Britain, and throughout almost the whole of occupied Europe people are at last acting. They are moving as a tidal wave, which no tyrant will be able to withstand.

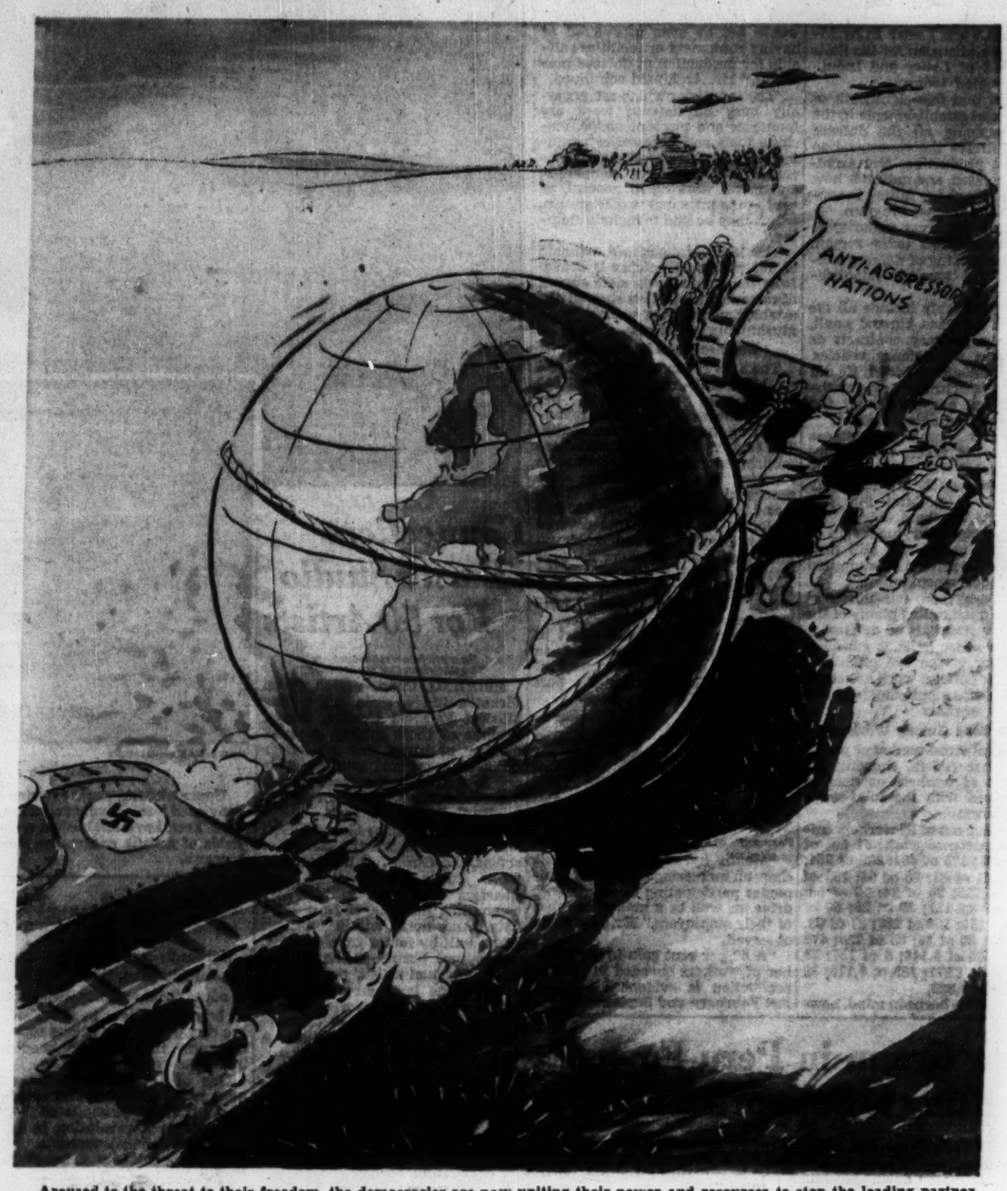
And these men and women, let it be remembered, are far more enlightened, more resolute, more attached to freedom, more resourceful and more powerful than any of the multitudes which overthrew despots in the past. Furthermore they vastly outnumber Hitler's Nazis.

Guest: Yes, but what can they do with their bare hands against Hitler's bombers, tanks and firing squads?

Host: That opinion is entirely misleading. In the capacity to produce weapons of every kind Hitler is completely outdistanced by the people who are against him. The men and women fighting for freedom, including, of course, the Americans, have far more workers, raw materials, capital, factories, organizing ability, inventive genius than he has.

If we measure the forces for Hitler and those against him, cause against cause, man against man, woman against woman, wealth against wealth, tank against tank, we find the Nazi tyrant outmatched, in every field, and we behold an array of power that will press him back and back and back to inescapable defeat.

Slave or Free—Whose World?



Aroused to the threat to their freedom, the democracies are now uniting their power and resources to stop the leading partner in the Axis in his headlong course.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Right Makes Might—The Battle of Freedom

"Let us have faith that right makes might. And in that faith let us . . . dare to do our duty." Such was Lincoln's ringing appeal and events showed his faith was not misplaced. Right did make might—even the tangible, visible forms of might.

* * *

In the present struggle the side of freedom possesses a large preponderance of the instruments of might. Hitler, though still advancing, is moving toward a ring of power that he will not be able to break.

The forces entering into this conflict cannot be measured with complete precision, but the first consideration on which an assessment of them must be based is the fact that Hitler has failed to bring about a decision by lightning strokes. The struggle seems to have developed into a trial of total power against total power, and in such a contest the side of freedom seems to have very decided advantages.

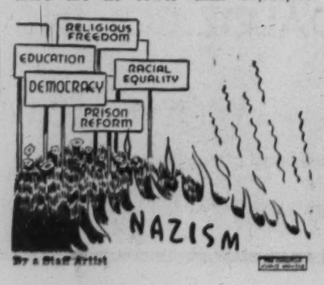
Man Power

In the matter of man power, Hitler is outmatched by more than two to one. No appraisal could show exactly how many men and women are with him and how many are against him. However, we may say that the nucleus of his man power is formed by the 80,000,000 Germans in the Reich. The nucleus of the group opposed to him is made up of about 200,000,000 Americans, Britishers, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and white South Africans.

The United States is classified, naturally, on the side of freedom. Its President, its Congress, through many recent laws, its enormous defense expenditures, the activity of its fleet, of its State Department and of its industrial plant, all place it unequivocally on that side.

In such a total conflict, whose outcome will be decided by total resources, man power has two vital functions, namely, fighting and manufacturing the instruments for fighting. About 16 workers are required for every soldier or sailor or aviator at the front. Industrial production won the last war and has been responsible for most of the victories in the present one.

Hitler's Reich has 20,000,000 or 21,000,000 German workers and perhaps 2,000,000 that have been taken from other countries. In the United States there are no fewer than 50,000,000



By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

working people and in the British Commonwealth at least another 20,000,000 white workers.

Of course, Japan and Italy add some man power to the reckoning on Hitler's side, as do Hungary and Rumania, but over against them are the free areas in Russia and China, as well as India, Egypt and the Dutch East Indies. Likewise, the occupied countries provide some man power for Hitler, but most of that will be offset by the intense dissatisfaction raging in those lands.

Morale

Man power attains its highest value when inspired by faith and steeled by courage. So morale is as important as numbers. So far, Nazi morale has surpassed that of most Nazi opponents, except Great Britain and Russia. But regarding future developments, a German book on "Mental Resistance in Modern War" may be instructive. It was written by Karl Pintschovius, a Reich army officer in high standing, and states that "totalitarian warfare is far more likely to prove our (Germany's) curse than salvation." He is of the opinion that in case of a long struggle many millions of Germans who have been coerced by the Nazis will not have the heart to keep on resisting.

Already for six years prior to the war the Germans had been under a kind of war régime, so they entered the conflict strained and weary.

It is also true that much apathy, dissension and even opposition exists in America, while class differences prevent complete unity in Great Britain, nationality differences tend to weaken Canada, and not a few native Nazis aggressively agitate for Hitler in South Africa.

Nevertheless, if the struggle should wear on indefinitely and resolve itself into a test of sacrifice, toil, resolution and faith, the fighters for freedom would come to be as superior in morale as they are in numbers.

Industrial Capacity

In a war whose outcome is dependent on the production of machines, access to raw materials is vital. Here again the side of freedom has an advantage. It possesses practically inexhaustible supplies of all important raw materials, as well as transportation facilities with which to carry them to factories and to the battle fronts.

But the Nazis also have raw materials. Hitler's conquest of most of the European continent, including extensive parts of Russia, has brought sources of most necessary articles under his control. However, Japan's supply of many essential things is very deficient, while Italy is suffering from an acute shortage of most necessities. This fact very appreciably weakens the front of tyranny.

Much more important in this struggle than the accessibility of raw materials is the ability to turn them into machines. In this field the capacity of the defenders of liberty far excels that of the Nazis and their satellites.

The United States and Great Britain possess 54 per cent of the world's industrial capacity; Germany, no more than a fourth. And that at the present moment. However, the productive capacity of the United States, Canada and Australia is undergoing rapid expansion, which may continue indefinitely, and even Great Britain is appreciably enlarging her industrial plant, but Germany has practically reached the peak of her productive power. She is already running with the throttle wide open.

It is true that Germany will get some added capacity from the occupied lands, including Russia, but even at that the United States and Britain will be able to produce two or three times more of such a vital thing as steel than Germany and all her imprisoned helpers. Now, in October, 1941, the United States alone is turning out far more steel than Germany.

The preponderance of tanks, airplanes, ordnance, and munitions on the side of freedom will come to be just as great.

The Nazis have failed to crush the defenders of freedom with "lightning" blows, they have not won and are not winning the Battle of the Atlantic, they are not winning the Battle of the Air, they have not won the Battle of the Mediterranean, and they are losing the Battle of Production.

The democracies which they have aroused to combat have man power greatly superior to theirs, a firmer fortitude and a more exalted courage, also far superior resources, a much larger productive capacity and vastly superior reserves.

Right is forging the implements of might from which Adolf Hitler shall find no escape.

By a Staff Artist

What Will Stop Hitler?

By R. H. Markham

"Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

That question was asked not by a philosopher or poet, but by a practical politician, who had learned from personal experience of the selfishness and unworthiness of men. It was asked by Abraham Lincoln.

At that time, his country and the world were passing through a terrible crisis. And the question at issue was: Shall democracy perish from the earth? Lincoln held a more trying position than any man of his time, yet he urged patient confidence in the people. They proved worthy of that confidence.

Now, again, with the world facing another terrible crisis, there is no better hope than in the people. And we have more reason than ever to believe in them. They are stronger than ever and love freedom more than ever.

During the past 200 years the power of people has enormously increased. Popular currents have gushed forth in every field, grown through every decade, and joined to form the most powerful current in history. Adolf Hitler is facing a flood such as never rolled against any other tyrant.

First, the dominant thought of modern times in all spheres is categorically against the divine right of autocrats. A basic maxim of the whole western world is that sovereignty comes from the people. The sight of a bewigged, pretentious despot, strutting before a throne and crying, "I am the State," has become ridiculous and revolting to most people. Belief in popular rights is so much a part of the character of self-respecting men and women that it could no more be eradicated than parental love or belief in the multiplication tables.

Even more important than this, most of the people in the western world have personally experienced freedom and grown accustomed to it. They have broken out of the prisons of oppression and breathed the air of liberty. They will not easily return to the dungeons of dictatorships.

Most of the people in the western world also have gone to school. Never before in any century did the number of people who could read and write even remotely approach the number of literate men and women today. The masses have had the secrets of the universe revealed to them—as far as such secrets are known. Will such enlightened human beings willingly descend into the caves of Nazi darkness!

Women in practically all lands, including pre-Hitlerian Germany, overcame myriad millennial handicaps and entered into the freedom, power and exaltation that comes from equal rights. Will they meekly bow their heads now and submissively enter the gloomy basement of servility and impotence!

The toilers of all lands have formed labor unions and in the strength of unity moved out of mines, forests, factories and furnaces to demand a fairer share of the good things of life. And they made good their demands; they have won a fairer share than the toilers of past centuries would ever have dared contemplate. Will those scores of millions return without resistance to yokes and chains and want!

When Abraham Lincoln expressed his confidence in people, there were still multitudes of serfs in the world. But now all farmers in the western world have an almost equal place among the children of men. They are a respected part of the human family. Will they allow dictators to goad them back into fetid stables where for millenniums they slept and ate with sheep and oxen?

Beyond all this, the common men and women of the world have consolidated themselves in nations and organized themselves in states. They now bear flags not of rulers but of peoples and sing songs not of royal families but of their own.

In these self-governing states and in the consciousness of being part of nations, they find much of life's meaning. Through that they come to self-expression, feel pride in common achievements, attain standards of thought and conduct. Nationalism has become one of the mightiest forces of this age.

When Napoleon swept out over much of the earth there were almost no nations—except that of England—to oppose him, just princes, feudal lords and servile courtiers. The serf-like peasants and wretched toilers who did the world's work cared little which gilded princes held the oppressive thrones!

But now the masses are grouped in nations that are as dear to them as life and honor.

The heroic deeds of patriotism, which during the last century and a half have constituted the glory of every nation, will not now be disavowed by 500,000,000 people!

Did Americans fight for a free republic in order to become slaves of Adolf Hitler? Did the Serbs fight Turks a full century, did Garibaldi lead his ragged rebels against Teuton oppressors, did the Spaniards launch half a dozen revolutions, did the Dutch beat back the world's mightiest monarch, did Kossuth lead Hungarians against German lords, did the Mexicans leap to the barricades with Juarez and the South Americans follow Bolivar into battle—all that they might later cringe in the dust before Nazi tyrants!

And how many are those Nazis? Eighty million. Not even 80,000,000. By how many freedom-loving men and women are they faced? By 500,000,000.

The destinies of mankind await the justice of these people. And it shall not fail. The Americans, continuing the classic struggle to which their State is dedicated, will fight beside all the other awakened millions to guarantee that government by the people shall triumph on the earth.

U. S. Set to Take Over Mines Unless Lewis Calls Off Strike

Continued from Page 1

defiance of the NDLB. The captive coal mines are scattered over half a dozen States, though most of them are in Western Pennsylvania, and larger military force would be required. Mr. Lewis might try to counter with the call for a general strike among all soft coal mines, employing about 400,000 men. But it is thought unlikely that he would make any headway in an outright definance of the armed forces.

A spokesman for Mr. Lewis said today that the U. M. W. President has not yet replied to President Roosevelt's third appeal for a resumption of work at captive mines. The spokesman indicated that Mr. Lewis might not reply until he meets here tomorrow with Myron C. Taylor.

The Lewis spokesman declared that "the story today is in New York," where Mr. Taylor and other members of U. S. Steel's Board of Directors are meeting to consider the situation.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina introduced an amendment to the neutrality revision bill so defining the crime of sabotage against the United States as to include situations like the present coal strike. A maximum fine of $10,000 and 5 years imprisonment are provided. It would apply in the case of "materials or articles ordered by any department or bureau or Cabinet official for the national defense."

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, of the Senate Labor Committee, declared today that extension of the compulsory mediation features of the Railway Labor Act be extended to all labor disputes might be "beneficial." Before introducing such legislation, however, he said he thought all other settlement proposals should be exhausted.

Right to Strike Issue

The whole issue of labor's right to strike in a national emergency has suddenly been precipitated by the coal dispute pending settlement of the issue raised by Mr. Lewis, immediately affecting only a few thousand.

The question is whether the seven or eight big steel companies who have their own coal ("captive") mines will accept the union shop clause of the Appalachian Agreement recently negotiated with soft coal companies The steel companies are understood to accept the wage features of the Appalachian Agreement but not the union shop. Since some 95 per cent of the 53,000 miners in the captive mines are members of the union, those brought in by the proposed agreement would number only a few thousand. This is the sole immediate issue on which the whole big controversy has arisen, which has closed down coal mines supplying vital steel defense plants and which Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement issued yesterday, declared would restrict steel output in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts by 20 per cent, beginning today.

Considering Legislation

Following the exchange of Roosevelt-Lewis letters yesterday and an interpolated reference to the coal crisis in the President's Navy Day radiocast last night, Congressional leaders said today that Mr. Roosevelt is considering legislation to control the national defense strike situation.

Yesterday's Events

Chronologically, here are the events of yesterday:

1. Coal mining ceased in practically all captive mines.

2. Members of Congress, led by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia demanded stronger Administration action. Senator Byrd said he knew of "no more disgraceful or humiliating episode in American history" than Mr. Lewis's action in closing the mines. He declared he would no longer support Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy until he took a bolder course in domestic policy.

3. John L. Lewis, at a 4 p. m. press conference, read aloud his reply to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal No. 2, of the day before, rebuffing the President, announcing that all captive mines were tied up, and calling the stoppage a fight "only between a labor union and a ruthless corporation—the United States Steel Corporation."

4. At 5:30 p. m. the White House made public Mr. Roosevelt's appeal No. 3, declaring it "essential that the mining of coal should go on without interruption" in the "interest of the defense of our country."

5. William H. Davis, NDLMB Chairman, telegraphed heads of all steel companies involved in the dispute to advise him by wire whether they accepted the Board's recommendations for continued production pending further negotiations.

6. In New York, J. P. Morgan described Mr. Lewis' charges when they were read to him over the telephone as "What utter rubbish!" Mr. Fairless, President of United States Steel Corporation, of which Mr. Morgan is a Director, issued a statement that the strike would make necessary an immediate curtailment in the corporation's output.

7. President Roosevelt, at 10 p. m. in a Nation-wide Navy Day radiocast, interpolated references to the coal strike which brought enthusiastic cheers from his audience. Declaring that America's total defense effort requires the utmost production from "every assembly line" he interjected — "Yes, and from every coal mine." A minute later further applause followed denunciation of "selfish obstruction" of "a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders," to which the President added that "labor as a whole knows that small minority is a menace to the true cause of labor itself."

Lewis' Letter

Oct. 27, 1941.

The President,
White House,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

Your letter at hand.

I have no wish to betray those whom I represent. There is yet no question of patriotism or national security involved in this dispute.

For four months the steel companies have been whetting their knives and preparing for this struggle. They have increased coal storage and marshalled all their resources. Defense output is not impaired, and will not be impaired for an indefinite period. The fight is only between a labor union and a ruthless corporation —the United States Steel Corporation.

Lest we forget, I reassert the loyalty of the members of the United Mine Workers of America as citizens of our republic. This union gave 70,000 of its members to the armed forces of the United States in the last World War. The per capita purchases of war securities by its members during that period exceeded those of any other segment of our national population. They are willing, when required, to make equal or greater sacrifices in the future to preserve the nation and its free institutions.

Accuses J. P. Morgan

If you would use the power of the State to restrain me, as an agent of labor, then, sir, I submit that you should use that same power to restrain my adversary in this issue, who is an agent of capital. My adversary is a rich man named Morgan, who lives in New York.

You are aware that twice on Saturday I talked on the telephone with Mr. Taylor in New York; that I urged he meet me on Sunday, so that the mines could work Monday, that Mr. Taylor refused to meet me on Sunday, or Monday or Tuesday, suggesting a meeting Wednesday; that Mr. Taylor's reason was that the Board of Directors of United States Steel Corporation would meet Tuesday in New York; that this board of Directors would determine whether or not Mr. Taylor, in behalf of the corporation, would accept or reject the Appalachian agreement when he and I meet on Wednesday.

There are 16 members of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. J. P. Morgan is a member of the board. Mr. Morgan determines who else shall sit on the Board. Mr. Morgan dominates the Board. Mr. Morgan will decide what Mr. Taylor will do when he meets me Wednesday.

Cites Morgan Wealth

Mr. Morgan's great wealth is increasing from his profits on defense orders. Mr. Morgan has a responsibility at least equal to my own. Mr. Morgan should be asked to make a contribution. I submit, Mr. President, that it is not unreasonable to ask Mr. Morgan's companies to accept the wage agreement approved by the National Defense Mediation Board, and accepted and signed by other captive and commercial coal companies in the Nation.

You know, sir, that I am to meet Mr. Myron C. Taylor at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. This is the hour and the date fixed by him. If Mr. Morgan will permit Mr. Taylor to accept the Appalachian agreement like all other coal operators, then the business can be disposed of in 10 minutes and coal production resumed on Thursday.

No impairment of defense production will have taken place; but if the Country needs additional coal by reason of such brief stoppage, I will recommend to the mine workers that they make up the lost production by working additional days each week, until the lost production is regained.

In the interest of settlement I would be glad, Mr. President, if you concur, to meet with you and my adversary, Mr. J. P. Morgan, for a forthright discussion of the equities of this problem.

Respectfully yours,
John L. Lewis

The President's Reply

Oct. 27, 1941

My Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am sorry that in your letter to me early this afternoon you have not replied to my request that, in the interest of the defense of our country, the captive coal mines be kept running.

Whatever may be the issues between you and Mr. Taylor or you and Mr. Morgan, the larger question of adequate fuel supply is of greater interest and import to the national welfare. There is every reason for the continuance of negotiations. There is no reason for stoppage of work.

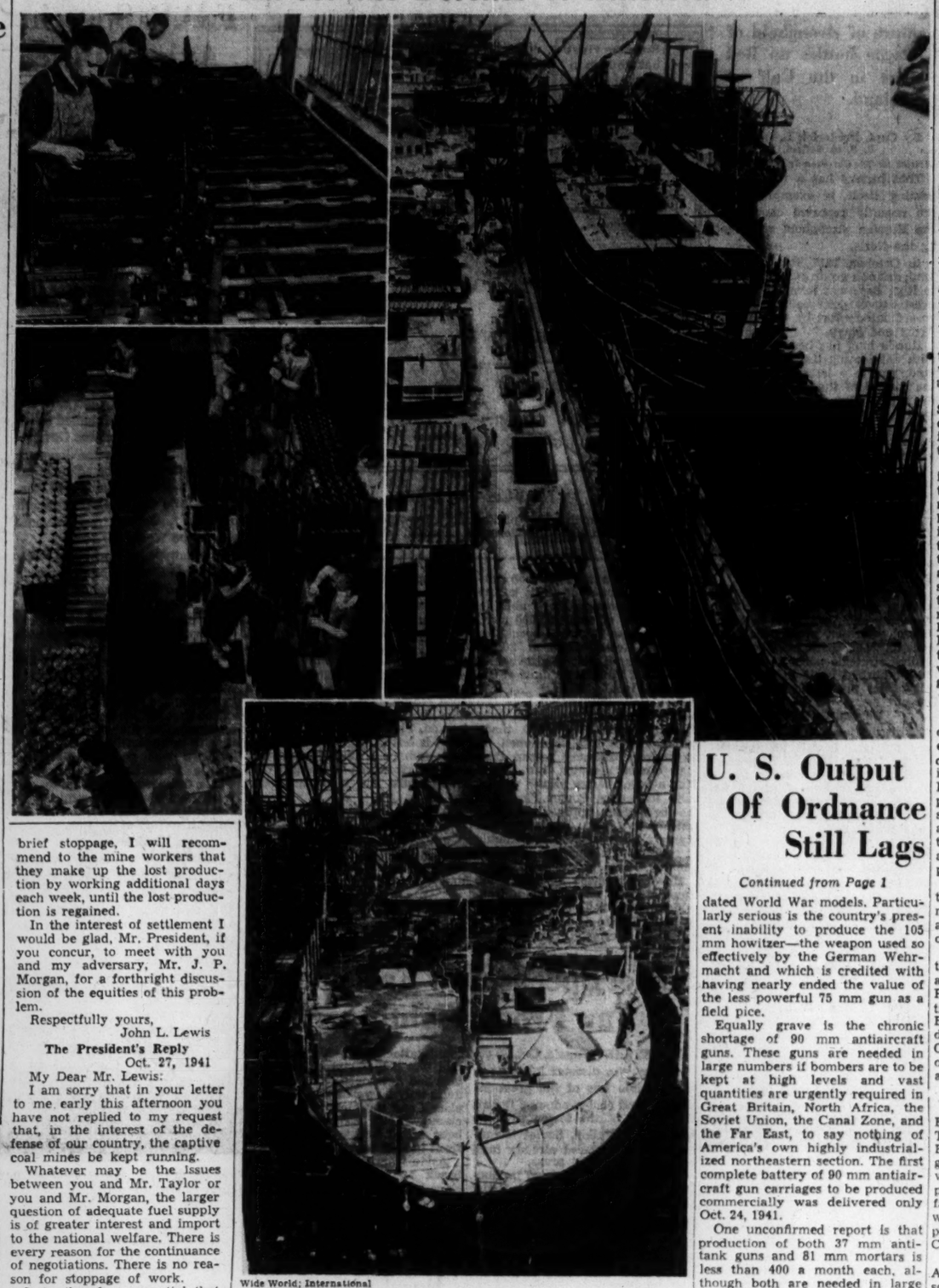
It is, therefore, essential that the mining of coal should go on without interruption.

For the third time your government, through me, asks you and the officers of the United Mine Workers to authorize an immediate resumption of mining.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

John L. Lewis, Esq.,
United Mine Workers of America,
15th and I Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

All for the Defense of America



Wide World; International

Arms and Ships From All Parts of the Nation

Upper left: Workers inspect .50 caliber machine guns at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn. Upper right: The assembly line technique is being used at the Consolidated Shipyards at Long Beach, Calif. In the right foreground is the half hull of a ship under construction and behind it is a complete hull ready for launching. When the latter is put into the water, the first hull will be finished and another started. Lower left: Girls tapping the caps on 155 mm. shells at the Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia where ammunition in a wide range is being produced. Lower center: Work is speeded on the construction of the battleship Indiana at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in Virginia. The battleship is expected to be launched in February, 1942.

U. S. Output Of Ordnance Still Lags

Continued from Page 1

dated World War models. Particularly serious is the country's present inability to produce the 105 mm howitzer—the weapon used so effectively by the German Wehrmacht and which is credited with having nearly ended the value of the less powerful 75 mm gun as a field pice.

Equally grave is the chronic shortage of 90 mm antiaircraft guns. These guns are needed in large numbers if bombers are to be kept at high levels and vast quantities are urgently required in Great Britain, North Africa, the Soviet Union, the Canal Zone, and the Far East, to say nothing of America's own highly industrialized northeastern section. The first complete battery of 90 mm antiaircraft gun carriages to be produced commercially was delivered only Oct. 24, 1941.

One unconfirmed report is that production of both 37 mm antitank guns and 81 mm mortars is less than 400 a month each, although both are needed in large quantities. This report appears to be borne out by knowledge that many Army units do not have a sufficient stock of each kind for adequate training.

Two-Ocean Navy

In direct contrast to the dark picture presented in regard to most types of ordnance, is the condition prevailing in the Nation's shipyards where merchant ships and naval craft are being turned out at an increasingly rapid rate of speed. Spurred by the necessity of building a two-ocean navy, the country has added considerably to its naval strength during the past 12 months.

Particular stress is being laid upon the construction of destroyers—the single most efficient weapon against German U-boats. Having but 158 such vessels last November, after subtracting the 50 traded to Britain, the Navy will have 171 on hand next month. During the same period the number of submarines, which would play a vital role in any Far Eastern conflict, has increased from 104 to 113.

Meanwhile, two new 35,000-ton battleships, the North Carolina and Washington, are ready to join the fleet, while two more, the South Dakota and the Massachusetts, have been launched and will be commissioned before many months.

Large Quantities Needed

The vast scope of the naval building program is apparent from the fact that the Navy is building 15 battleships, 12 aircraft carriers, 54 cruisers, 193 destroyers, 73 submarines and a host of auxiliary and small craft. The Navy has contracted for every vessel authorified under its current $7,234,262,178 expansion program.

It is believed that the two-ocean navy will be a realty by 1945—a year ahead of the original date set.

More spectacular yet is the progress being made in the construction of the merchant vessels intended to win the Battle of the Atlantic by maintaining a flow of provisions to the foes of Naziism.

According to an official announcement from the OPM, one cargo ship of 10,000 tons will be launched daily by the end of November, while from the Maritime Commission comes word that during 1942 and 1943 this country will launch two such ships a day, giving the United States an aggregate yearly tonnage output during the next two years of approximately 6,500,000. This will equal or pass the worst that Nazi submarines, bombers, and surface raiders have been able to do during the present conflict.

Although the United States has heard many stories of the "prodigious" output of merchant vessels during the first World War, most of them have proved to be apocryphal and while this country did turn out a very large number of ships, they took to the water in 1919—after the war was over.

During 1941, however, the Maritime Commission expects to launch nearly 1,250,000 tons, which unlike the ships of the World War, will be in the thick of things. Current plans call for the construction of roughly 1,500 merchant ships of all types. In addition, maritime officials are formulating a plan for the mass-production of an undetermined number of "Sea Otters"—easily constructed ships of approximately 1,900 tons and driven by gasoline engines.

In a recent statement, Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Commission, declared that American mercantile output was catching up with Allied losses and that every effort will be made to surpass them.

On the basis of the record to date, officials here are declaring cautiously that the Battle of the Atlantic is practically won. No one, however, has yet been able to say this about the American-German battle of military production.

Nation Backs Roosevelt's Fighting Speech

Continued from Page 1

the fourth largest he has ever had. Previous addresses which have received large audience ratings are his unlimited national emergency speech of May 27, 1941, 70 per cent; his "shoot on sight" speech of Sept. 11, 1941, 67 per cent and his fireside chat on defense of Dec. 29, 1940, 59 per cent.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted explicitly that the "first objective" of America's total defense is to "stop Hitler."

He placed no limitation of any kind upon the measures the United States must take to achieve this end.

He was confident that the march of Hitlerism can be stopped and will be stopped.

Will Not Buy Security

The President praised Russia's full-fledged and courageous resistance to the Nazis. He signalized Britain's will to win. But he made it clear that the United States does not expect to buy her own security through another's effort when he vowed this pledge:

"Very simply and very bluntly—we are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism."

Radiocasting to the American people—and to all peoples throughout the world whose governments permit them to listen—at the climax of the Nation's commemoration of "Navy and Total Defense Day," Mr. Roosevelt took the occasion to disclose two secret Nazi documents disclosing some of Hitler's "peace" aims.

Nazis' South America

One document is a map made, as the President remarked, "in Germany by Hitler's Government." It is a map of South America and part of Central America and Mr. Roosevelt said that it shows that "the planners of the new order" have "divided South America" (in which there are now 14 separate countries) into five vassal states, bringing the whole continent under their domination."

The Nazi planners have also arranged it, the President disclosed, "that the territory of one of these puppet states includes the Republic of Panama and our great life line—the Panama Canal."

Then to his cheering audience at the Hotel Mayflower Navy League banquet Mr. Roosevelt grimly interpolated into his prepared address: "That is his plan. It will never go into effect."

Abolition of Religions

The second Nazi document which the President said had come into the possession of the American Government he described as a plan "to abolish all existing religions—Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan Hindu, Buddhist, and Jewish alike."

This plan was set forth in detail in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 22 and, as Mr. Roosevelt remarked, is the kind of thing which, for obvious reasons, the Nazis do not wish to publicize just yet "but which they are ready to impose on a dominated world—if Hitler wins."

The steps against religion which, according to the President, the German document reveals the Nazis already plan to take are these:

1. The property of all churches will be seized by the Reich and its puppets.

2. The cross and all other symbols of religion are to be forbidden.

3. The clergy are to be liquidated, forever silenced under penalty of concentration camps where, in Mr. Roosevelt's words, "even now so many fearless men are being tortured because they placed God above Hitler."

4. In place of the churches there is to be set up an international Nazi church — a church which will be served by orators sent out by the Nazi Government.

5. In place of the Bible the words of Mein Kampf will be imposed and enforced as holy writ.

Then the President summed up the meaning of such a program in these two sentences:

"In the place of the Cross of Christ will be put two symbols—the swastika and the naked sword.

"The god—a god—of blood and iron will take the place of the God of love and mercy."

All in all Mr. Roosevelt's latest foreign policy pronouncement appeared almost throughout to depict a nation at war, certainly a nation which has been attacked by force and is resisting by force.

Mr. Roosevelt detailed with sombre and ominous effect the recent torpedoing by German U-boats of United States vessels.

"We have wished to avoid shooting," he said. "But the shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot. In the long run, however, all that will matter is who fired the last shot."

He described the attack on the U. S. S. Kearny as not merely an attack upon a Navy ship but upon the possession of "every man, woman and child in this Nation."

Attack on Every American

"Hitler's torpedo," he declared, "was directed at every American, whether he lives on our sea coasts or in the innermost part of the Nation, far from the seas and far from the guns and tanks of the marching hordes of would-be conquerors of the world."

The President affirmed that the purpose of Hitler's attack was to frighten the American people off the high seas—to force them to make a "trembling retreat." He said that this was not the first time Hitler has misjudged the American spirit and that that spirit is now aroused.

Specifically with respect to the sinking of American ships and the killing of American sailors, Mr. Roosevelt avowed: "I say we do not propose to take this lying down."

He reaffirmed his appeal to Congress to eliminate all the "hamstringing provisions" of the Neutrality Act as "the course of honesty and realism." With the phrase "Damn the torpedoes; full speed ahead!" he declared that American merchant ships would deliver defense supplies into the harbors of "our friends."

And finally he pledged that after the United States has helped to end the curse of Hitlerism it will help to establish, "a new peace which will give to decent people everywhere a better chance to live and prosper in security and in freedom and in faith."

British Hail President's Speech As Bringing U. S. Closer to War

Continued from Page 1

over the Nazis until all-out action is the keynote both in Britain and in America.

"A magnificent speech; but when is he going to declare war?" is a frequent phrase one hears from the man in the street over here who has the greatest difficulty in understanding American Constitutional procedure which reserves to Congress and not to the President the right to declare war.

In general among the better informed sections of British opinion there is a deep appreciation of the great work the President's speeches are doing in clarifying and crystallizing for the American public the issues at stake in this war.

There is more than ever before the growing feeling here that the war outlook in Europe calls for additional assistance, and swiftly.

The assistance which the United States Navy is rendering is understood and appreciated. So too is the increasing volume of matériel.

But a new note has crept lately into many British comments on the Russian campaign. The investment of Moscow and more particularly the rapid German progress in the Ukraine have recently given the British a more acute sense of the difficulties of Russian resistance. A month or so ago, for instance, it was being said by military experts here that if the Germans were to succeed in reaching Rostov-on-Don and occupying the Donets Basin, the military position of the Soviets in the South would become almost irretrievably grave.

Speedy Occupation Continuing

Today the Germans with the aid of Italian and Rumanian troops estimated to total more than 40 divisions are apparently continuing speedy occupation of the Donets Basin with its vitally important mining and industrial resources, and the Russians don't attempt to conceal the fact that their defenses around Rostov and along the Don are being hard pressed.

This means that the serious threat to the Caucasus which a month ago was merely an unpleasant possibility has now become an ominous actuality.

Joint preparations to meet this threat are being made by British and Russian military authorities in Persia. But transportation difficulties alone, not to mention other British preoccupations in the Middle East, make defense of the Caucasus where the rich Russian oil fields are located by no means an easy task.

Sea Battle Difficult

Furthermore it isn't only in the East that the outlook is cloudy. There is reason to believe that the Battle of the Atlantic is again giving trouble. In Northern waters with the assistance of American patrols, the situation is being kept fairly well in hand, though not without the greatest effort on the part of the British Fleet and Coastal Command aircraft.

In the south sinkings off the African coast have given rise to something more than a suspicion that German submarines must be using Dakar or a nearby harbor as a Naval base.

In the air, too, there are various reasons why the fullest possible American help is regarded here as a matter of ever greater urgency. It is the opinion of some unofficial observers that recent RAF raids on Western Germany may represent the maximum British effort on the basis of present resources in bombing planes. Deliveries of new types of American bombers are not yet sufficient to allow the kind of full scale intensive sustained bombing of German industrial targets which is so evidently essential.

German Morale Better

Furthermore reports reaching London recently have indicated that the moral effect on the German civil population of such raids as the RAF has been able to carry out are not nearly so great now as it was at first. Indeed it is doubtful whether the demoralization disturbance is any greater than that inflicted on British civilians during night raids last winter. According to these reports German authorities have now been able to organize shelter arrangements much more efficiently so that there is much less panic than in the early stages of intensive British raiding last June and July.

Thus on all fronts—Eastern, the Western air front, and the sea front in the North and South Atlantic—the outlook is one which has been causing increasing concern lately in Britain.

Hitler Can Be Stopped

It is against this grim background of growing difficulties that informed British opinion assesses Mr. Roosevelt's speech with its heartening words that imply a readiness to act but also with its absence still of any indication that an American declaration of war is on the way. Yet every day the Nazi Army drives further East increases the difficulties of the strategic problem how to "stop Hitler" which Mr. Roosevelt said was the first objective of American defense. Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that "he can be stopped and can be compelled to dig in" is a belief that is confidently shared in Britain, but more and more is being felt here that it won't be done until Britain and America, side by side with all barriers down and no reservations, get right down together to the job of planning and executing the Naval, land and air strategy that will be needed to stop Hitler and bring about his ultimate downfall.

Woman Honored As Civic Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Mrs. Louise Marks, civic leader and clubwoman, was recently designated as this community's outstanding citizen by the Berkeley Service Clubs Council, who selected her to receive the Wheeler Award, a gold medal presented biennially in memory of Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, former President of the University of California.

Mrs. Marks will be the seventh recipient of the award, and the first woman to receive this distinction. In naming her, the Service Council listed her activities in behalf of good government, and her work for community betterment. The medal will be formally presented at a civic luncheon.

Other recipients of the award are Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California; Chester H. Rowell, publicist and University Regent; August Vollmer, former Berkeley Police Chief; Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-President and Provost of the University; the late Chief Justice William H. Waste and Dr. William B. Herms, also of the University here.

FINEST QUALITY FOR 87 Years

The PALM BEACH

For 87 years Edwin Clapp has been making finer shoes, styles a man can wear with pride, comfort and all-round satisfaction. Slip your feet into a pair of Edwin Clapp Shoes — and feel the difference, from the first step.

Edwin Clapp

East Weymouth, Mass.

ASK YOUR LEADING DEALER FOR EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

WHOLE DAY for BUSINESS in NEW YORK

You're back in Boston next morning. Travel in luxury.

ROUND TRIP $5.25 One Way $3.25

Direct bus to ship leaves Colonial Office, Park Square, Boston, 6 p.m. every night

Sleep while you travel thru Inland Waters

KENmore 4230

GO COLONIAL LINE

DETERMINED

If you are determined to get the utmost out of your New York trip, Tarry at The Taft!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.

7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK

TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

SING & SING MANAGEMENT

Regular and dependable service the year 'round from New York and New Orleans to the West Indies and Caribbean.

GREAT WHITE FLEET

Apply any Authorized Travel Agent or UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
462 Boylston Street, Boston
Pier 3, North River, New York City

KENWOOD-Arondac-BLANKETS

100% Wool Blankets, deeply napped, firm weave, soft fleecy texture. Bound with Rayon Satin Ribbon.

COLORS: Cedar Beige, Copen Blue, Delft Blue, Gold, Green, Peach, Rose, Rose Mauve

Sizes 66"x84", Price $8.95. Sizes 72"x84", Price $9.95.

All charges prepaid. We refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE LAWRENCE COMPANY

170 Summer Street, Boston Opp. South Station Tel. LIB. 9032

Small Business to Get Help By Allocation of Priorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The Supply Priorities Allocation Board will soon come to the rescue of small manufacturers, threatened with business failure because of priorities, Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director, revealed today.

The priorities chief told a House Committee investigating national defense migration that in a week or 10 days he would announce a plan to release small amounts of restricted materials to civilian firms for use while they are adapting their plants to substitutes.

Among firms to be tided over will be thousands that have recently received orders not to use any copper or brass in more than 100 different types of products after Jan. 1, 1942.

Says Some Changes Fail

While taking steps to meet the growing protests of small manufacturers and the communities they support over priorities shortages Mr. Nelson insisted that priorities are being blamed for many material bottlenecks that they do not cause.

In many cases it has been accused of causing shortages in materials on which there are no restrictions, such as paper and lumber, he said. In such instances, the small manufacturer's inability to get materials is usually due to the fact that his supplier is doing such a rush of business these days that he has begun to cut small accounts off his books.

He told the Committee that there was considerable misunderstanding of the priorities system among businessmen. At the same time, he said he was confident that "the American public and American business are willing to make almost any sacrifice, provided they are shown it is necessary and provided all share and are treated alike."

Good Estimates Lacking

Invited to appear before the Committee to suggest ways of averting unnecessary migration through minimizing defense dislocations, Mr. Nelson related how lack of adequate over-all estimates of need from the Army had made orderly planning impossible.

He told the Committee that cooperation between the military and OPM in getting an understanding as to arms requirements and time schedules has been improving and predicted that "within 30 or 40 days we will have a definite idea what our requirements are."

In reply to a question, Mr. Nelson insisted that SPAB now has all the power necessary to require complete co-operation of industry in the defense program. In most cases, he said, force would be unnecessary. "I don't know of a single case where necessity has been shown an industry that they haven't been willing to do what we asked," he declared.

Recommending other ways of reducing the impact of the defense program on private business, Mr. Nelson proposed that communities hold "non-defense clinics" to study the use of substitutes and that more emphasis be placed on the use of converting machinery to defense uses instead of installing new.

Where Industry Fails

Industry generally, he held, has no realization yet of what civilian curtailment must be for defense.

"I think we should not overlook the fact that Great Britain and her allies are said to be giving about 50 per cent of their total productivity to making munitions and the other needs of war, while we here are not giving over 20 per cent of our productivity to that effort," Mr. Nelson told the Committee

Following Mr. Nelson, the Committee heard recommendations for improving industrial defense efficiency from four industrial engineers: Morris L. Cooke, Technical Consultant, OPM Labor Division; S. T. Henry, Assistant to President, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company; Harlow E. Person, Consulting Economist, Rural Electrification Commission; and Alex Taub, Technical Consultant, OPM Labor Division.

Witness Testifies Of OPM Opposition To Housing Ban

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Col. Lawrence Westbrook, Special Assistant to the Federal Works Administrator, testified today he had recommended rejection of all bids on a Wayne County, Mich., defense housing project because the Office of Production Management opposed award of the contract to the low bidder.

Colonel Westbrook told the Senate Defense Investigating Committee his recommendation to John Carmody, FWA chieftain, was based solely on a contention by the OPM that award of the contract to the P. J. Currier Lumber Co. of Detroit would "adversely affect the defense program as a whole."

Mr. Currier previously testified that there was no question about the ability of his company to carry out the contract, despite statements that American Federation of Labor teamsters might refuse to haul materials for the job. Mr. Currier employs Congress of Industrial Organizations labor.

Beer, Wine Ruled 'Intoxicating' Drinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Previous to an official ruling of Attorney General Tom Watson, the term "intoxicating liquor" in Florida has not embraced wine and beer.

However, the Attorney General declared recently that "persons under 21 years of age cannot be employed in places selling liquor, wines and beer containing more than 3.2 per cent alcohol because of the child labor law's interpretation of 'intoxicating beverages.'"

His official ruling went to T. H. Hutchinson State Labor Inspector and to E. W. Scarborough, State Beverage Commissioner. It covered both the State liquor laws and the child labor laws.

Mr. Watson said the Legislature's phrasing of the 1941 child labor laws covered beer, wine and liquors, or any beverage "which is in fact capable of producing intoxication."

"The act makes no distinction between a place selling intoxicating liquors to be consumed off the premises where they are sold and a place selling such liquors to be consumed at the place of sale, and I can read no such distinction into the act," Mr. Watson declared.

VISIT THE SHELTON HOTEL IN NEW YORK

SENSIBLE HOTEL RATES

SINGLE ROOMS $2.50 to $5
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.75 to $7

MAIN DINING ROOM
Breakfast 25c to 75c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from $1.00

FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium and solarium.

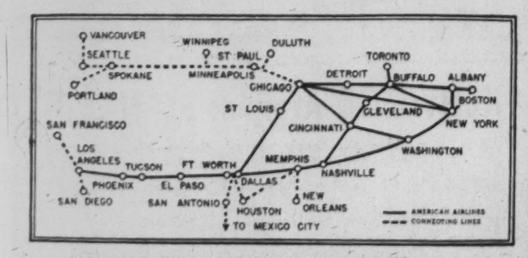
DINNER AND SUPPER DANCING IN THE GRILL

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK
Under KNOTT Management
A. R. WALTY, Manager

CHICAGO

WASHINGTON • LOS ANGELES

★ American Airlines provides Boston, New York, and all the East with fast, frequent Flagship service to Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Washington and Cincinnati. Three New York-Chicago non-stops each way daily at 12 noon, 3 pm and 5 pm. Overnight skysleeper service to Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast. Delicious full-course complimentary meals. Courteous competent stewardess service. Time is all in your favor when you travel by air! For reservations, call your Travel Agent or the nearest American Airlines' office.



AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc.
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

Nazis Cement Control of Baltic

Capture of stronghold of Dagoe bottles up Red fleet in the Gulf of Finland.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That history has a way of repeating itself is exemplified by the recently reported capture of the Russian stronghold of Dagoe by the Nazis.

In October, 1917, this same island, one of a group at the entrance to Riga Bay, was taken by a surprise attack delivered as a well co-ordinated effort by the German Army and Navy.

Russia long has been concerned with dominating the Gulf of Finland, and to a lesser extent with the control of the Baltic. Prior to the World War, the Gulf of Finland and the south coast of the Baltic as far as East Prussia was studded with Russian bases, almost all of which, however, were taken from the Soviet Government by the postwar partition of Europe.

In recent years, the Kremlin has been endeavoring to re-establish bases in the Baltic. First it exacted its former base at Hangoe together with the strongly fortified offshore island of Russaroe from Finland.

Then, as soon as Germany became a near ally of the Soviet in 1939, the latter, with the tacit approval of Hitler, proceeded to coerce its weak Baltic neighbors into ceding strategic ports until it had re-established itself in practically all of its pre-World War Baltic bases.

Control Established

With the ice-free bases at Hangoe and the islands off the entrance to the Gulf of Riga commanding the 50-mile-wide mouth of the Gulf of Finland in its possession, the Soviet considered its control of that area reasonably well established.

Germany's domination of the remainder of the Baltic has not been challenged for many years, including the period subsequent to the close of the World War when its Navy was reduced to a mere fraction of its former strength. The treaty makers advisedly permitted Germany sufficient naval strength to overmatch the Soviet's Baltic Navy, and the Germans made the best possible use of the material allotted them.

Their hold on the Baltic was furthered by the peculiar physical features of the narrow waters which connect this inland sea with the Atlantic. These straits are shallow, tortuous, and difficult to navigate, and are all within easy bombing range of Nazi air fields. A few well-placed and adequately guarded mine fields make it impossible for an enemy to force an entrance into the Baltic, whereas the Germans have unhindered access through the Kiel Canal

With one naval flank thus securely guarded, the Germans have been free to utilize their entire naval strength in the Baltic to further any projected objectives.

Comparative Security

In this war, as in the World War, the Muscovite Navy was driven into the Gulf of Finland where it was afforded comparative security from surface attack by the mine fields to which the shallow waters of the Gulf so admirably lends itself.

At the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet, the latter was credited with a naval strength in the Baltic which comprised 4 battle cruisers of World War vintage, 8 small cruisers, about 30 destroyers, and a considerable number of submarines. The cruisers and destroyers were mostly old vessels, but many of the submarines were new craft. In fact at one time there was an unconfirmed report that many of the latter had been turned over to Germany, then a putative ally.

This not inconsiderable array of fighting craft has given no good account of itself. Occasionally one would find itself in a position which required it to fire a few shots, thereby furnishing an item of news that was promptly broadcast.

Nor have the Nazis been backward in setting up claims of Soviet vessels having been sunk or damaged by the Luftwaffe. Some such destruction unquestionably has been wrought, but how much is not definitely known.

However, it is quite evident that what remains of the Soviet Baltic Fleet is in the Gulf of Finland to stay, because now that Dagoe has fallen it has nowhere else to go. Presumably, in due time, German bombers will scour this limited area of water and pour more destruction from the sky.

Water-Borne Supply Line

In 1917, the German's objective in taking Dagoe and the adjacent islands of Oesel and Moon was to establish a water-borne line of supply via Riga for its army then confronting the Russians along an extended line.

Although it was a well-executed attack, no particular difficulty was encountered, as the Red Revolution the preceding spring had sapped the morale of the Russian Army and Navy to such an extent that despite heavy permanent fortifications and a large garrison supported by numerous units of its fleet, the Germans were able to land a force of about 25,000 men, and with less than 500 casualties took the forts, captured 20,130 prisoners, and sank or drove into the Gulf of Finland all units of the Russian Fleet.

By a Staff Artist

Nazi Grip on Baltic

Here is shown the Gulf of Finland into which the Russian fleet has been forced since the Germans captured island outposts in the Baltic.

No details concerning how the recent capture of Dagoe was brought about have been made public, but it was occasioned by an entirely different reason than that which actuated the World War attack. As far as the practically innocuous Soviet Fleet and the need for supply lines were concerned, the Nazis would scarcely have gone to the trouble of concerning themselves with this isolated Soviet possession.

However, Dagoe provided the Soviets with an air field from which planes have been taking off to bomb Berlin and other eastern cities in Germany. These raids were only token affairs, and the planes could have been used to much better advantage against the German lines of communication. But the raids hurt Nazi pride and complacency, so they had to be stopped.

With the fall of Dagoe, the Germans claim, and probably with good reason, that all Soviet resistance in the Baltic area has been broken. There remains no base for what is left of its Baltic Fleet except perhaps Kronstadt, and that island fortress can be deluged with Nazi bombs and made untenable for ships.

Under modern conditions, a fleet without a base possessing adequate facilities cannot long remain effective, so control of the Baltic can be considered to have passed into the hands of the Nazis.

(The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.)

Soviet Speeds New Factories Far From Fighting Areas

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Oct. 28 (AP)—Against the disaster inherent in the possible loss of the great industrial and coal-producing Donets Basin and of the lower stretches of the Don Valley, Soviet technicians were declared already hard at work in distant areas.

The order for top speed production went to the Kuznets Basin, far to the east in Siberia. There, said official accounts, the daily average of coal mined last month was 2,043 tons more than in June and the average for the first half of October was 2,168 tons more than in June.

The production in the Kuznets area of iron ore, manganese and non-ferrous metals, all prime military necessities, was said already to have mounted to 40 per cent above peacetime totals.

Moreover, factories evacuated from the Moscow industrial area were said to be now in operation in the Ural Mountains. In perhaps one of the most rapid instances of industrial retreat and remobilization in history, one such plant was claimed to have been reassembled six days after its arrival at the new site and, it was asserted, was now producing at a rate five times higher than in June.

The Volga Commune, the new newspaper organ of this branch Capital, declared editorially that Russia's continuing resistance "offers opportunity to the Allies to gather their strength and resources for a united, decisive blow against Hitler Germany."

Although estimating that the Germans in the first 125 days of the war had lost 3,500,000 in killed and wounded, along with uncounted thousands of tanks, guns and planes, the Commune acknowledged: "The enemy is still powerful."

Nevertheless, it declared in adopting the theme now pressed by Soviet officialdom, that the invaders "do not have the possibilities of considerable reinforcements while we have every possibility of increasing our forces."

Despite the use of virtually all his land forces and nine-tenths of his Air Force, it was added, Hitler had utterly failed to gain a great decision and ahead "lies a stubborn, long-drawn-out struggle which the anti-Hitler bloc can wage but which Hitler Germany cannot."

Meanwhile conflicting claims blurred the Crimean picture. Berlin said Russian defenses at the land approach, the Perekop Isthmus, had been "broken in a decisive fashion." Moscow said assaults on Soviet positions were beaten back with losses as high as 50 per cent for the invaders.

Activity was reported again about besieged Leningrad. Berlin reports told of the repulse of Russian counterattacks. Russian dispatches said World War style trench warfare had developed, with opposing units only 50 yards apart in some places, and the Moscow Radio declared 37,000 Axis soldiers had been killed and wounded on the front in four days of fighting.

Aside from the 15-mile German break at Maloyaroslaverts, Russians were reported to be holding their positions before Moscow courageously under the "no retreat" orders of Gen. Gregory K. Zhukov.

Statue of Francis, Ducal Ancestor Of Bedford, Is Daubed

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The statue of Francis, Fifth Duke of Bedford, in Russell Square, was daubed with yellow paint during the night and plastered with placards deriding the present pacifist twelfth Duke, a descendant.

"Grandfather of a Quisling" and "Down with the Duke and his railings" were some of the slogans—the latter referring to recent newspaper agitation for removal of the Bedford Square railings for scrap. The Duke of Bedford owns the Square and extensive properties in surrounding Bloomsbury.

The present Duke was criticized last Tuesday in the House of Commons where Home Secretary Herbert Morrison declared:

"There is one noble lord I have not detained, but so long as I am Home Secretary and so long as his opinions and activities are what they are he will not go to Dublin again—he is the Duke of Bedford."

He referred to a visit the Duke—then Lord Tavistock—made to Eire in March, 1940. He returned with purported German peace proposals, later repudiated by the Reich.

[Authorized Germans took occasion again to deny extending any peace feelers via the Duke of Bedford and said, "This war will be ended solely and exclusively by a victory of German arms."

The Duke said he had Lord Halifax's "private permission" for the Dublin trip, but asserted that the Government "wrecked any chance of success of a negotiated peace by the very warlike speeches Halifax and other Ministers made afterward."

Britain Recognizes New Syria

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Great Britain formally recognized the independence of Syria.

An authoritative source said a telegram "of congratulation and good wishes" sent by King George VI to the President of the Independent Syrian Republic, Sheik Tajjedine el Hassani, constituted formal recognition.

The Free French authorities in Syria roclaimed the independence of the country on Sept. 16. They thus observed their pledge made when the invasion of the country was begun June 8. In this pledge the Free French were joined by the British.

Authoritative British sources indicated Britain would welcome similar recognition from other interested States, including the United States, and added that appointment of a British Minister and advisers to the new Syrian Government was being considered.

British Praise F.D.R. Speech; Axis Is Bitter

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Oct. 28

Bitter denunciations and denials in the Axis Capitals, satisfaction in Britain and cautious official silence in Tokyo were the major responses today to President Roosevelt's "shooting has started" speech last night.

Informed Germans said the speech would have been funny "except for the fact that the President's policies could have the direst consequences."

Italian Fascists interpreted the speech to mean convoys and another step toward United States belligerency.

Japanese Promise Study

A Japanese spokesman said the speech would be "studied with interest" by the Japanese Government. Neither he nor the Japanese press hazarded an immediate guess as to how the new Cabinet of Gen. Hideki Tojo would take the assault on Hitler, Japan's treaty-bound ally in the West.

The newspaper Hochi said today the United States opposes Japan in the Pacific as a common enemy along with Germany and that Japanese should read President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech with that understanding.

The paper said the President admitted the United States already was at war without a declaration by saying the shooting has started.

The first British newspapers appearing after the speech greeted it with enthusiastic headlines.

There was no immediate response from Latin America, to whose defense against what he said were Nazi plans for conquest and reorganization Mr. Roosevelt devoted a section of his talk.

Berlin's Retort

This part of the speech was described by Berlin sources as "the climax of Roosevelt fantasy and the emanation of hallucinations which are as bad as they are absurd."

The "secret map" which Mr. Roosevelt said had come into his possession showing Germany's plans with regard to South America they called "a complete swindle and forgery," and challenged him to say "where he got it and why he kept it so long."

"If Roosevelt's henchmen manufactured one it's a clear forgery intended to out-do all previous forgeries," they added.

The whole speech, Germans said, was "a conglomeration of suspicions, insults, slanders, falsifications and suppositions which could not by any stretch of the imagination be worse."

They asked how a statesman "who deems himself responsible for the fate of the whole Hemisphere" could resort to "such monstrous assertions" unless he wanted war "at any cost."

Gayda's View

In Rome, Virginio Gayda, foremost Italian foreign commentator, called President Roosevelt's announcement of aid to China in his Navy Day speech "an ostentatious challenge" which Japan would handle.

Signor Gayda said Mr. Roosevelt's statement that he had ordered United States warships to fire at sight on Axis ships was "brutally clear."

Mr. Roosevelt's war policy, he asserted, was emerging from its "hyprocisy."

Mr. Roosevelt's war fleet, the editor declared, "is already in action for aggression without a previous official declaration."

I. L. O. Sees Postwar Order Founded on Social Justice

By William H. Stringer

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Sensing the historic timing of their meeting, delegates from 33 Nations to the International Labor Office convention here today heard a challenge, put by speakers from both Labor and Government, to expose the mirage of Nazidom's new world order by building one of their own which would stir the enthusiasm of peoples across the face of the earth by its social justice.

Hailing the opportunity for a world rebuilding on the ruins of Maginot Lines of petty privilege and greed, delegate speakers from the United States and Mexico, and the Netherlands, and Yugoslav Governments-in-exile urged specifically that the I. L. O. be ready with postwar plans and proposals which would guarantee the minimum social benefits to peoples of all nations.

Meanwhile the important Committee on Collaboration, its task the harmonizing of divergent views of employee, employer, and government representatives, prepared by means of a mid-afternoon session to initiate an atmosphere of seasoned collaboration between labor, capital, and government, which, it was felt, would rule out of future years such disputes as the present coal strike deadlock between President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis.

Roosevelt's Invitation

An unexpected invitation, delivered late yesterday on behalf of President Roosevelt by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor and conference Chairman, urged the delegates to hold their final session on Nov. 6 at the White House. The invitation, which brought cries of "hear! hear!" throughout the convention hall, was accepted immediately.

Robert J. Watt, American workers delegate to the I. L. O., and international representative of the American Federation of Labor, set the day's stage with a hard-hitting speech nominating the I. L. O. as a prime planner of the postwar economic world order.

"The I. L. O.," he declared, "is a piece of machinery for the shaping of better things to come. The knowledge of its existence and of its efforts can strengthen the morale and the might of the men and women who are fighting Hitlerism, whether they be on the battle front, on the high seas, or in the factories. . . . The task of blueprinting economic justice among the peoples of the world is one which baffles the imagination of any thoughtful person, but is one which cannot defy the patient persistence of courageous and capable people when banded together."

International Brotherhood

Mr. Watt said the need for the I. L. O. had grown because it consisted not of rival nationalistic forces but rather of the international brotherhood of workers and employers which transcended the geographical sovereignties of the Governments which were also represented.

"We must help in victory by creating a pattern of economic equality which will evoke the enthusiastic aspirations of decent people whevever they live," he said. "We must hasten the downfall of those who have sought to justify their program of mass murder by the mirage of a new order. We must redouble our efforts to expose the emptiness of that mirage by building the outline of a reconstructed world in which the community provides, to the utmost of its abilities, an economic security in which men and women may be freed from want and freed from fear of want and thereby enabled to enjoy the liberty for which brave men and women are now fighting."

Mexico's Government delegate, Señor I Garcia Tellez, Mexican Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare, seconded Mr. Watt's remarks by voicing the demands of Mexican labor that workingmen the world over lay down the general rules of a minimum code of social welfare for all people. He asked for the protection of the right of free associations of workers and employers to participate in economic and industrial politics and in formulation of social objectives.

Aims After the War

"We must," he said, "at the end of the war seek the means of disarming the enemy in the military, economic and moral field. A new policy must be outlined which will prevent the large materialistic enterprises from turning the world's means of production into the instruments of conquest."

Señor Tellez interrupted his address to refer to Republican Spain, Soviet Russia, and France, to say that in "this historic movement their gallant struggles for freedom were living in the delegates' memories."

After completing its organization yesterday, the conference heard a radiocast from London by United States Ambassador John G. Winant, former Director of the I. L. O., who stressed the need for sacrifice by all groups concerned if a lasting new order was to be built.

"The serious question that confronts us all," he said, "is what price we are willing to pay to defend our home and country and to continues to live as free men of good will. On the courage with which we answer that question will depend the future order of mankind and the opportunity to a right and just peace in which the I. L. O. can contribute so much."

Delegates yesterday elected three Vice-Presidents: Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the British Employers' Confederation, for the employers' group; Jose Domenech, Secretary-General of the Argentine Confederation of Labor, for the workers, and Jan Starczyk, Minister of Labor in the Polish Government-in-Exile, for the group representing governments.

Paul Van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, was chosen Chairman of the steering committee, and as group chairman, Juan Pradenas Munoz of Chile was elected for Government, Henry I. Harrison of the United States delegation for employers, and Joseph Hallsworth of Britain for employees.

Aim of CCC and NYA Merger Is to Cut Non-Defense Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—President Roosevelt has ordered legislation prepared looking to merger of the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration.

When the plan is ready, the President will send a message to Congress explaining reasons for the consolidation, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said yesterday.

The merger is designed to effect non-defense savings but at the same time preserve a youth relief program that may need to be expanded after the defense emergency is over and the military forces are cut down.

Civilian administration of the CCC, contemplated for the future, would relieve army officers of various duties they have performed in connection with the Corps since its establishment in 1933.

In view of the current arid conditions, I feel that the War Department should be relieved from all activities which may in any manner interfere with its main objective—preparation for defense," President Roosevelt told Mr. McNutt in a letter.

Study of both youth agencies and their changed status in the improving employment picture had been under way in Mr. McNutt's office for some time. It was brought to public attention recently when Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General, accused the NYA of seeking to discourage the Army from luring its young men into military service. Both the CCC and the NYA have been ordered to stop recruiting of workers. The CCC has found its enrollment sharply reduced in recent months by competition from industrial jobs and military services. Both agencies have sought to give a defense twist to as many of their projects and job-training services as possible.

Working with Mr. McNutt on the merger is Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, who advised the Congressional Economy Committee that a $1,000,000,000 annual saving in non-defense expenditures would require a 51 per cent cut in the appropriations for the NYA and CCC.

Canadians Returned From England Declare Germany Must Be Invaded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Too many people of North America are carried away with the false idea that victory for the forces of democracy is inevitable without extraordinary effort on their own part, according to a statement issued by 11 Canadian newspaper writers and editors, including two clerics, who arrived here yesterday aboard the Excambion, of the American Export Lines, from Lisbon, following a month's visit to England.

The statement, said to be a consensus voiced by the men after an "exploratory visit" to England, where they had access to vital sources of information, observed important military maneuvers, and talked with many leading figures, including Prime Minister Churchill. The writers saw no reason why they should not make the message they were to bring to the Canadian people from Britain public in the United States, "because as North American neighbors, surely we have an equal stake in this war."

The group declared that "total warfare," including an invasion of Germany must be waged by all the great nations of the world which are opposed to aggression if Hitlerism is to be destroyed.

"This conviction," the statement said, "was expressed frrankly to us by our own overseas Canadian Corps Commander, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, who at the time added the remark to which we equally subscribe, that when the hour for invasion comes, the Canadian Corps will be in the forefront of the fighting and right now is a 'dagger point at the heart of Berlin.'

"We consider that it is wishful thinking of the most dangerous sort to believe that Hitler can be brought to his knees through exhaustion from his current Russian campaign, through aerial bombardment alone, through privation resulting from the blockade, through a collapse of home morale or through an uprising of the conquered nations."

There is too widespread a feeling in North America that with victory seen as inevitable, all that is necessary to do is to carry on according to schedule and all will be well, the statement asserted.

"We are inclined to forget that Hitler also has a timetable—a timetable bearing North American as well as United Kingdom destinations—and that he is operating on his own schedule, not ours," it said.

Great Smoky Mountains Now Most Popular Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYNESVILLE, N. C. — The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is now the Nation's most popular recreation area, according to a recent report of the National Park Service, which showed that the North Carolina-Tennessee mountain region attracted 1,247,019 visitors last year, more than any other national park in America. This was a substantial increase over the previous year's 860,960 visitors.

The Shenandoah National Park was second in popularity, with 1,054,479 visitors. The Blue Ridge Parkway leading from the Shenandoah to the Great Smoky Park, part of which has been opened to traffic, had 955,507 visitors during its first year.

New Sugar Cane For Florida Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — A new and better yielding type of sugar cane—called "762" variety by the State experiment station—is being tried in DeLand and Daytona vicinity, to be used in making of syrup and as winter forage for cattle.

Along with this new variety has come a more economical method of utilizing the cane for forage purposes. Instead of storing it in a silo, "762" can now be kept green for feeding by stacking the stalks alongside fences with the big end to the moist earth, experiments have disclosed.

This outside storage, in addition to eliminating the necessity and expense of a silo, also gives the cane more feed value.

Most dairymen in this vicinity have a cutter for chopping up the cane when it is needed, adding a little cottonseed meal to give their herds a green feed.

Cuban House Protests Executions by Nazis

By the Associated Press

Havana, Oct. 28

The Cuban House of Representatives adopted a resolution last night protesting the execution of hostages in France and other German-occupied countries. The resolution urges the Cuban Senate and all other legislative bodies in the Western Hemisphere to take similar action.

Saboteurs Observe Czech 'Fourth'

By Milič Kybal
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-three years ago, on Oct. 28, 1918, the Czechs took without bloodshed the reins of their affairs into their own hands from the crumbling Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This was two weeks before the Kaiser's armies laid down their arms on the Western Front. Since then, whether free or in servitude, the people of Czechoslovakia have continued to observe this memorable day.

This year, for the fourth time, the celebrations of Oct. 28 are suppressed.

In 1938, shortly after Munich, the Government, already under pressure from Berlin, decreed that the anniversary would be best celebrated "by working." The people, dismayed at the betrayal by the Western democracies, and unaware of German pressure behind the scene, obeyed.

In 1939, when the Protectorate was seven months old, its decree abolishing celebrations of Oct. 28 was not so readily obeyed. The majority of factory workers failed to report for duty. Later, the fatal injury of a university student in an ensuing demonstration, led to student riots which were seized upon by the Nazis as a pretext for killing about 150 students, arresting 4,000 and closing all Czech institutions of higher learning.

Sabotage Only Weapon

Despite this ruthless action, the Czech authorities do not believe that much can be achieved by demonstrations and open revolt as long as the supremacy of the German Army remains unchallenged on the European continent. Guerrilla warfare being impossible because of a terrain unfavorable for that kind of opposition, as well as because of a dense population and a well-developed communications system, the Czechs have specialized along the only line open to them, namely, sabotage.

In doing so, they were following the appeals of their Government-in-exile over the radio, not to provoke openly the Nazi authorities, but to hinder their plans whenever possible, particularly in the economic field.

The Czechs have had a long experience in sabotage under Austrian rule, prior to 1918. Under Hitler they had only to revert to their former practices and adapt them to new circumstances.

The 1,000,000 Czech industrial workers have carried out sabotage in Bohemia and Moravia's vast industries. Others have done the same in agriculture, transportation, and in the administrative machine of the Protectorate.

Nazi authorities imposed last June fines amounting to 3,940,000 crowns, beside numerous jail sentences, on Czech grocers and farmers as a punishment for "economic sabotage." The 250,000 workers sent to Germany did their part, too, although in more difficult circumstances.

Various Methods Tried

The German authorities tried in different ways to cope with this elusive, ever-present and irrepressible resistance. Realizing that much depended on the moral attitude of the masses, they tried first to win their favor by stressing the supposedly socialistic character of the Third Reich and blaming the Czech intelligentsia for all the misfortunes of the nation.

This method was fruitless, as shown by the fact that until the Russian war the Protectorate was held by 250,000 troops, a large body of "Schutzpolizei" and Gestapo men, and an increasing number of public officials, administrators, supervisors, and spies.

An experiment was tried of exchanging 3,000 Škoda workers with an equal number of men from the industrial plants of northern Italy. It is not known how the Czechs fare in Lombardy, but the 3,000 Italians, unhappy about their new diet and foreign environment, have been giving a poor account of themselves.

When the Russian war started and the Red Army appeared able to put up a strong resistance, the Czech people, whose Slavic racial consciousness had always been strong, turned their eyes from the West to the East, hoping that the war might be decided on the Russian plains and liberty restored with the assistance of their Slavic brothers.

England's inactivity, bringing to Czech minds Munich memories, contributed to this belief. Sabotage flared with renewed vigor. The slow-down campaign in the Škoda works caused a drop in production by 30-40 per cent.

The situation became more dangerous as the occupation forces had to be reduced to 150,000 men and the Protectorate acquired at the same time new significance as a supply base and a transit area for the Eastern Front.

Nazis Resort to Terror

Unable to gain Czech good-will and giving up all hope of ever gaining it, the Nazis resorted to terror as the last weapon in their hands. Baron von Neurath was ousted and Gestapo chieftain Reinhard Heydrich began his reign by executing in four days 150 Czechs, including five Czech generals and a university professor.

The life of the Premier of the Protectorate, General Alois Elias was spared by Hitler. Altogether, according to Berlin sources, 200 Czechs have been executed, though Czech sources in London claim it to be 305, and more than 2,000 arrested.

It can be seriously doubted whether Herr Heydrich's policy can have the desired effect. Its only certain consequence will be the increased hatred of the whole Czech people.

Unless there is violence instigated by "agents provocateurs," this Oct. 28 is expected to pass quietly, as it did last year. The Czechs are commemorating the occasion in the uncertain privacy of their homes.

Nevertheless, a new feeling is growing up in Czechoslovakia. By occupying Bulgaria, dismembering Yugoslavia and invading Russia, Hitler appears to be the greatest Slav-baiter in history. He has united 230,000,000 of Slavs against him. Their determination to rid themselves of this universal danger is building the strongest link that ever existed between Slav nations, and should Hitler be finally destroyed, this new unity will be one of the main forces in the shaping of the Europe of tomorrow.

Beneš Sees Army Controlling Reich

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 28

Eduard Beneš, President of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, predicts a drastic change in the German regime and declares that "Germany may outlast this winter but she is scarcely capable of waging war through the following winter."

In a British radiocast to his countrymen, Dr. Beneš asserted that Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and Robert Ley, Labor Front leader, had lost their influence with Adolf Hitler.

"Dictatorial military group is slowly emerging which is the nucleus of an approaching military dictatorship in Germany," he said.

Dr. Beneš said it was well known in Germany that Italy would collapse before the war is finished.

Medals for Axis Seamen

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP)—Gen Ugo Cavallero, Chief of the Italian General Staff and co-ordinator of all Italian military operations, decorated officers and sailors of Italian and German merchant ships serving on Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean at a ceremony in Naples yesterday.

Cudahy Gives Impression Of Hitler's Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, it was learned today, gave the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the following account of an interview he obtained as a journalist with Adolf Hitler.

At secret hearings last week he told the Committee that Hitler, who is referred to in Germany as "No. 1," appeared to him to be very ill. Mr. Cudahy added that the Nazi leader looked as if he had a malignant disease and could not live for long.

Mr. Cudahy told of his discussion of convoys and the possibility of America's entrance into the war with Hitler as follows:

"When I had this famous interview with Hitler some four months ago, I put up to him, first of all, because it was of great interest to the American people at that time, the question of convoys. I had always been told that Hitler was a great ranter and raver, and there was one story going the rounds, and quite authentic, that in one of his rages he fell on the floor and started chewing a rug; but I found him in this interview very calm and composed and very lucid in his mental processes.

"He told me about convoys very quietly. 'You know as well as I do that convoys mean war.' So I asked him about the legal precedents of the situation. He said, 'Why, your Nation and the British have set the legal precedents—why ask me about that?' . . .

"Ribbentrop said . . . that the German Government feared the entry of this country into the war. Why? Not because of our present power but because of our vast potentiality for making war. The Germans realize, and Hitler has stated, that the last war was won . . . by American arms. Especially would the effect be disastrous upon the morale, I think, of the German people.

"Now the German attitude, the attitude of the German people, is a very unique one toward this war. They have no enthusiasm whatever. They are apathetic. Yet they fear peace. They fear a peace of vengeance that will be even worse than the Treaty of Versailles, and so they will go on and on indefinitely. . . .

"Ribbentrop told me that our entering the war would mean a war of hemispheres and that it would go on indefinitely and would probably destroy the world."

East Indies Drive For New Destroyer Tops Needed Sum

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Amalgamated War Funds announce that a drive to raise 5,000,000 guilders (about $2,700,000) as the Netherlands East Indies contribution toward replacement of the destroyer Jan Van Galen has exceeded its goal by 200,000 guilders after two months' collection. The destroyer was sunk in action during the invasion of Holland.

Dutch Youths Escape

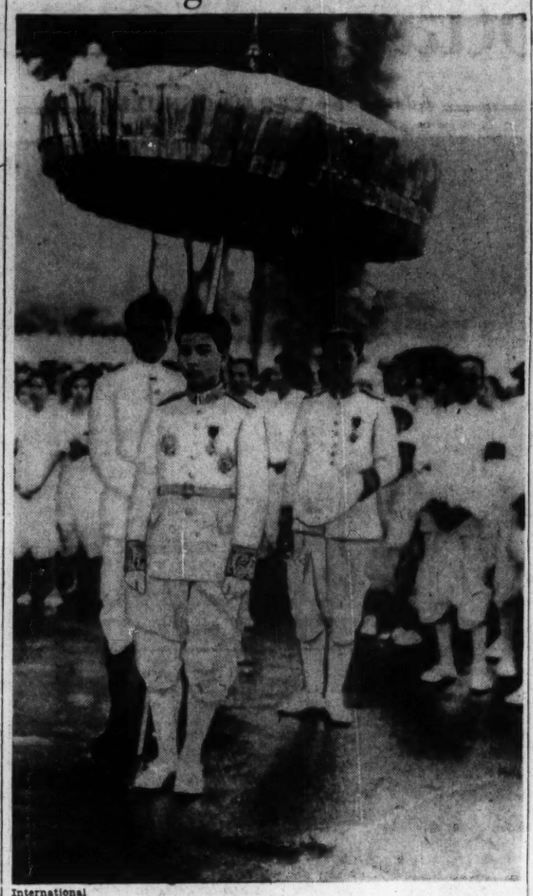
LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Two Netherlands youths who patiently assembled their tiny sailboat piece by piece at night for three months under the rifles of German sentries on the Dutch coast have reached England, according to an account by the official Dutch news agency.

The cross channel voyage required 64 hours, during the last of which the youths had to row when a post-storm calm made their sail useless.

German patrol planes sometimes flew as low as 20 feet above the small craft but failed to spot the two youths, the account said. During the storm they became so seasick they burrowed under a tarpaulin and left their fate to the wind and waves.

When they landed on a deserted English beach, they were so cramped they could scarcely walk.

King in the Rain



International

New Cambodian Ruler Attends Rites

In Pnom-penh, Capital of Cambodia, Indo-China, Sihanok, the new king, stands in the rain during the last rites for King Sisovas Monivon, former ruler of the kingdom of 3,000,000 persons. Most important resource of the little kingdom is its supply of tin. In the first stage of the present war France had intended that the colony be used as a huge arsenal. Now it is more or less under Japanese influence.

Separatist Moves Backed By Japan in China Areas

SHANGHAI, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Japanese, working through the Nanking Government of Wang Ching-wei, which they dominate, are pushing a separatist movement in the South China Provinces of Kwantung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, according to informed neutral authorities.

Those provinces, especially Yunnan, play an important part in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's fight against the Japanese invadess. Defection by any of them would be a serious setback for the Chinese war effort. Yunnanfu, eastern terminus of the Burma Road, is the capital of Yunnan.

Thus far these have been no reports to indicate that the Japanese political maneuvers have achieved any important success.

Tokyo Still Hopes

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP)—A Japanese Government spokesman expressed hope today that Washington would "deepen its understanding" of Japan's position despite what he called the "strnog view" voiced by United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox.

Koh Ishii, chief liaison officer for the foreign press, said he was "frankly surprised" at Secretary Knox's assertion that a clash with Japan was inevitable if it continued its program of expansion.

Asked to comment on reports that the United States might invite a Japanese mission to Washington to discuss Pacific problems, Mr. Ishii said:

"It is a good idea, an interesting idea, but it would be better if the United States sent a mission to Japan."

Turning to Japanese-Russian relations, Mr. Ishii flatly denied Soviet reports that Japanese patrols had clashed with Russian troops on the Siberian frontier.

The spokesman disclosed that Kenkichi Yoshizawa, newly named Delegate Extraordinary to French Indo-China, would leave for Hanoi today, but dodged a question concerning the exact nature of his mission.

The newspaper Asahi, however, said editorially that Indo-China was still economically dependent upon Great Britain and the United States and not yet fully co-operative toward Japan, although the Colony had pledged co-operation in economic and defense treaties.

Taro Terasaki, chief of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, has been relieved of his post at his own request, the Foreign Office announced today.

Kumaichi Yamamoto, chief of the East Asia Affairs Bureau, will assume Mr. Terasaki's duties in addition to his present work.

As a defense step, 10,500 youths in the next four months are to be given instruction as mechanics by the semiofficial Tokyo Youths' Mechanics Defense Association.

Big Fires in China

TSINGTAO, China, Oct. 28 (AP)—Thousands were left homeless today when fire of unknown origin swept through the waterfront district of this Shantung Peninsula port.

A strong wind fanned the blaze and turned it into the most destructive conflagration the city has known since the burning of Japanese-owned cotton mills in 1937.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 28 (AP)—Large stocks of chemicals and celluloid stored in a warehouse off Nanking Road were destroyed today by a fire which threatened to spread to near-by foreign-owned buildings before it was controlled. Scores of Chinese were left homeless by destruction of tenements surrounding the warehouse.

Joint Action Urged

CHUNGKING, Oct. 28 (AP)—Predicting aggressive moves by the new Japanese Cabinet, Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, urged yesterday that whenever and wherever the blow fell it should be met "by all interested powers in the Pacific — not only those whose territory or interests may be involved directly."

China Reports Gain

HONG KONG, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency said today in a Foochow dispatch that the Chinese had captured two more islands at the mouth of the Min River during the week end, the Japanese occupants fleeing to warships.

[Shanghai advices from Foochow yesterday said a Japanese naval garrison had left Sharp Peak Island, which dominates the approach to the Min River, the major stream of Fukien Province.]

RAF Fliers Aided to Escape

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27 (AP)—Two women who arrived from Europe today after 15 years' residence in France, said a secret underground organization was smuggling stranded RAF fliers back to England and helping young Frenchmen flee the country to join Free French forces.

The women, Miss Helen Hill, of New York, and Miss Violet Maxwell, a British subject, said they closed the nursery school which they operated just outside Nice when the occupying German forces started issuing ration cards.

They said they had no details of how the underground system operated and many of the British fliers, forced down over Occupied France, did not know the methods of their benefactors.

"The fliers are simply told to go to certain places at certain times and meet certain people," said Miss Hill. "They merely follow their instructions and within a few days or weeks, as the case may be, they find themselves across the Spanish border and thence make their way to Britain."

The women said they talked to 12 RAF fliers, in uniform at Barcelona, who had escaped from Occupied France and who naturally declined to talk about their experiences.

Young Frenchmen who want to join the Free French forces, the women related, just disappear from their homes and within a few weeks their families get word that they are outside France.

The women said that in Unoccupied France persons listening to British or American radiocasts were subject to fines ranging from 25 to 25,000 francs, and that many people were turning against the Vichy Government for what they termed its defeatist attitude.

Arms and ammunition are being concealed throughout France, the women said, awaiting the day when the British arrive.

Miss Hill and Miss Maxwell arrived on the American Export liner Excambion from Lisbon. The Excambion brought 137 passengers, of whom 38 were American citizens.

Duchess to Write Book of Recipes

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 28

The Duchess of Windsor is going to write a book, "Some Favorite Southern Recipes of the Duchess of Windsor," for January newspaper and February book publications.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will write the introduction, and the revenue will go to British war relief agencies in the United States, the Duchess said.

The Duchess also announced, in commenting on reports that she had purchased 34 hats here, that she had bought only five, adding:

"Since I am actually shopping for a year, I don't think anyone could consider this outrageous."

Nazi Peace Feelers: Why and How

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Once again as winter approaches Hitler is dangling a carrot of peace before the nose of Europe.

As usual he is doing it vicariously through the few remaining neutral capitals. From Stockholm comes stories of proposals put forward in private conversations, frequently to correspondents of important papers as well as to neutral diplomats.

Similar tactics appear to be followed in Berne. But in Ankara the German Ambassador Franz von Papen and his entourage have adopted a different line and are busy promulgating the idea of a compromise between Germany and Britain at the expense of Russia.

The Spanish Version

In Spain yet another line is being taken. In addition to reporting the usual denial from Berlin of any German peace feelers, the Spanish radio recently declared "the whole world knows that the Führer wants peace on the single condition that the validity of the new European order is recognized."

The radio added, somewhat inconsistently, "in all probability the day will soon arrive when England will be obliged to put out peace feelers."

It is the British approach towards parity in way of matériel which is believed here to be one of the reasons for the renewed German peace offensive, for if the workmen of the democracies could be induced to take things easy this coming winter Hitler might once again be able to start a spring campaign with formidable superiority in armaments, despite the reckless prodigality with which he has thrown all the reserves he possessed into the indecisive attack on Russia.

Production Vital

The need to step up the output is expected to be heavily underlined by the delegates to the International Labor Office Conference now in session in New York.

Two additional motives for a German peace campaign are also discerned here. One is the desire to cool the ardor of the patriots who are increasingly resisting Nazi domination in all occupied territories and who might lose heart if they could be induced to believe that the Allies were thinking of peace.

The other reason is to throw the blame on the Allies, particularly on Britain, for continuing the war so as to curb the growing war-weariness which is beginning to show itself not only in Italy but also in Germany itself.

In this connection it has been noticed for the first time that the German propaganda machine instead of glorifying the "Mein Kampf" motif—the idea of the eternal struggle—is now beginning to speak of the desirability of peace. Indeed, the German radio recently went so far as to describe the German people as having "a mentality which rejects war as such."

Another "Annihilation"

Such passages, radioed for the benefit of German listeners, appear to indicate that the Germans today have an appetite for something else besides the reiterated tales of the "annihilation" of Russian armies. The latest "annihilation" is once again taking place on the Ukraine front, thus conveniently switching the attention of the German people from the Moscow region where despite repeated "annihilation" of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's armies and the triumphant fanfares announcing "the conclusion" of the battle of Briansk and Vyazma, the German forces, according to S. A. Lozovsky, the Russian spokesman, have still unaccountably made no significant advance toward the capital during the past week.

Thus it is now felt in some British circles that Hitler has suffered a major setback in the Moscow region and that if he is to resume the offensive on a major scale against the capital he must go back on his promise to his troops that the Moscow frontal offensive, which has now been blunted, was to be "the last major battle before the winter."

Furthermore, if he is to keep this promise, to end matters on the central front, there will hardly be the troops to push the present Ukraine offensive much further, unless the Rumanian, Italian, Hungarian, and Spanish crusaders who are principally engaged fight vigorously alone.

Russian Casualties

How many casualties the Russians have actually suffered while being "annihilated" is a secret on which the Russian High Command is not likely to enlighten Germany. But according to statements heard on the radio there is good reason to believe that despite the fact that the Russian manpower is more than double that of Germany yet only some 150 Russian divisions have been engaged so far, compared with well over 200 German divisions.

If these figures and proportions are correct, the explanation of Germany's numerical superiority probably lies in the efficiency of its transport methods compared to Russia's. The evidence points to the fact that the Germans, at any rate until the coming of winter, were successfully adapting the broad-gauge Russian railways to the narrower continental gauge and were also enlarging the carrying capacity of Russia's inadequate roads, thus enabling them to have more troops at the right spot at the right moment for an attack than the Russians, under the constant harrying from the Luftwaffe, could mass for defense.

Again, if the figures are correct, Mr. Lozovsky's declaration that Russia can fight on "for years" appears to have considerable justification, thanks to a policy of evacuating skilled workers and machinery from threatened districts to far-distant factories beyond the Urals, 1,000 miles from the present battle front.

Mr. Lozovsky also voiced the doubt whether Germany could go on fighting much longer. In this connection Dr. Eduard Beneš, President and Premier of the Czech Provisional Government in London, speaking to Czechoslovakia just before the Czechoslovak National Independence Day said that the downfall of Germany is "nearer than politicians on both sides imagine."

"Germany," he went on, "may last out this winter, but she will scarcely be capable of waging war through the following winter. Her defeat will cost the Allies still more enormous sacrifices, but it will come inexorably."

Boris Sets Unity As Bulgaria's Aim

By the Associated Press

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 28

King Boris, in a speech opening the Bulgarian Parliament, said today that the full unification of his country was the keystone of its foreign policy, that relations with Turkey were developing favorably, and that valuable connections with surrounding countries were being established in the spirit of the three-power pact.

Meanwhile in the Dobruja regional court 11 men, mostly Turks and Tartars, were condemned to death on espionage charges.

Supplies in Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 27 (AP)—American-made warplanes are reaching this area in increasing numbers, but, Russian sources said today, no deliveries of military equipment have yet been made to the Red Army by the British across Iran.

"Considerable quantities of cotton, jute, and other raw materials have been trucked to us from the Persian Gulf and should be useful to our factories in the Caucasus," they said, but declared that actual military equipment had not yet been sent over Iranian routes.

India's Part in War Is Declared Weak By Moslem Party

NEW DELHI, India, Oct. 27—Delayed—(AP)—The Moslem Party walked out of the Central Legislative Assembly for the remainder of the current session today in a demonstration for a stronger Indian war effort.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the Party leader, said it was an effort to "open the eyes of the blind and the ears of the deaf." India is in real war danger, he said, criticizing the way the Government was meeting the situation and the manner in which the Viceroy's Defense Council was formed. "We should be co-sharers in facing the danger," he said.

The Government announced that 208 security prisoners, "including 150 Communists," had begun a hunger strike at a detention camp in an attempt to enforce demands for an improvement in conditions there.

The announcement said an investigation of the demands was being made but that no action would be taken until the strike—under way since Saturday—was terminated.

Near the British Museum
Kingsley Hotel
Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1
(formerly Hart Street)
Hot and cold water, telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night
or with private bathroom from 11/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet on application
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

BOOKS *from* LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1., England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine bindings, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists, and bibliographical information free on application.
BUMPUS

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
Muriel Kemp
21, Station Square
Tel. 5218
Art Studio
Pottery, Wood Ware, Jewellery, Glass Ware and Jungle Toys, Lamps and Shades, Wrought Iron, Christmas Cards and Calendars.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
For
A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP *at* IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in: Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
CRIPPS SONS & CO. LTD.
have a large and comprehensive stock of Ladies' "Ready-to-Wear" garments, comprising
Coats, Gowns and Suits
Furs—Millinery
Cardigans and Jumpers
Blouses and Lingerie
Gloves and Hosiery
A call will be appreciated
12/14/16 Bold Street

Siesta Craftsmanship
well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77 Northumberland Street
2-10 Pradhoe Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
30 Lowther St., Carlisle.
Since 1847 standard of furniture quality

Schofields LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our crafts men are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and beveling. Decorative mirrors, glass table tops, etc. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER
Proprietor: D. Pinkerton
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 24388
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

McDonalds Limited
EDINBURGH
A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S
have been
Noted for Wool
and in spite of the present difficult days every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality Wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S Ltd.
Paragon Sq., Hull

A 'Watertight' Guarantee
Never take risks when buying an umbrella—A wise buy will last you a lifetime. We sell direct to you through our own shops. No middlemen, KENDALL value is unbeatable. We specialise in Re-covers and Repairs.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
71 Branches in England and Wales

Come for comfort to
SAXONE
Wherever you are in Britain there is a Saxone shop near you. A good choice of Footprint, Styl-Eez and Cooleez shoes; a full range of American fittings; and the Double Brannock device which measures both feet and ensures perfect fit.
SAXONE SHOE COMPANY, LTD., KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Teen-Age Daughters Discuss 'Problem Mothers'

(3) They Wish We Would Recognize Their Right Gradually to Achieve Their Independence

By Winifred Inglis Baumgartner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most frequently voiced plaints of the teen-age is this: "Mother doesn't understand."

Before challenging this statement, we mothers need to remind ourselves of the inevitable gap between generations. Our teen-age daughters have never been adults, hence cannot possibly understand us fully, any more than we, at their age, always understood our own parents. On the other hand, we have everything in our favor for enabling us to understand our daughters. We, too, have passed through that same restless teen age, with much the same hopes and dreams. We have known its eagerness, its impulsiveness, its hurts, and its joys. What is it, then, that "mother doesn't understand"?

I was prepared to probe deeply for the answer to this question, particularly since, as my interviews with girls progressed, more and more of them expressed this same criticism of mothers.

Then, suddenly, I saw the needlessness of further search, for the answer, after all, lay very close to the surface. "Mother doesn't understand" is the teen-age way of expressing a gradually awakening rebellion at too close supervision.

By many girls parental supervision is looked upon as smothering or meddling, or even tyrannical. It is difficult for them to realize that such guidance is, basically, an earnest desire to see them safely and happily through their teens.

Must Not Overdo It

But are we mothers always careful not to overdo this business of supervising? Don't we often make the mistake of carrying it to the nth degree, with jarring and unhappiness as a result?

As our daughters get into their teens, we must realize that they are becoming persons with a right, gradually, to achieve their independence in many minor matters. Indeed, I should not term them minor, for to the girls they are matters of major concern, indeed.

The insistence on the part of many mothers upon having a finger in every little act of their daughters is a holdover from the days when the girls were too small to plan or act for themselves. As they get older, we must acknowledge their increasing right to an extension of existing privileges. (Understand I am not referring to new experiences such as dating, which, most definitely, calls for parental guidance.)

Granted, then, that most of us have been guilty of holding the reins too tightly for too long, how specifically can we recognize and refrain from this error?

A Situation Happily Solved

These examples, given me by the girls themselves, may help point the way:

The youngest in a family of four girls had for some years been asked to observe a summer bedtime set at 8:30. As the hour approached, it seemed to her that the evening was just beginning to take on interest. Friends dropped in, cooling drinks were passed, and a pleasant combination of relaxation, talk and laughter pervaded the home.

One evening as she climbed into bed bitterly unhappy over missing all the fun which floated up to her, an older sister passing through the hall heard her whisper fiercely, "When I'm big, I'll never treat my children like that!"

A swift feeling of sympathy for the unhappy little sister moved the older girl to appeal to their mother for more leniency. Next morning the mother called the young girl to her and said, "Martha, it seems as though you've grown up a lot during the past year. How would you like it if we changed a few things this summer? How about 9:15 to 9:30 for bedtime from now on? And one evening a week—any one you choose, but only one—let's make it 10 o'clock."

Many Irritations Vanished

The young girl was ecstatic over such unhoped-for riches and was scrupulously careful never to slip over the time agreed upon. Many little irritations between her older sisters and herself vanished completely as she evinced a new desire to be pleasant and helpful, as befitted her new dignity.

Our own youngest, thirteen, has recently become hair-conscious. She does her hundred brush strokes daily, then tries out amazing new hairdos. The latest effort, a bunchy little wad on the forehead bristling with hairpins, has called forth pained looks from her older brother and sister and, I regret to say, none too tactful remonstrances from both parents.

Her grandmother, calling one day, sat in on one of these conclaves without comment. When we were alone she said to me, "Why make an issue of Joyce's hair? She knows you prefer it simple and natural and, in time, she, too, will find it the most becoming way. Meanwhile she has a right to a little harmless experimentation without interference."

I knew this to be true as soon as it was put into words, but somehow I had been blind to it. Similarly, girls this age like to decide what to wear every day. Why not let them? It seems to add a little more zest and importance to the occasion of entering the teens.

Are We Too Bossy?

Not long ago I visited a Girl Scout camp with a double purpose in mind—to take fresh clothes to my own camper and counselor, respectively, and also to obtain a little more "low-down" on problem mothers. I cornered one of the young counselors, Julie Jay, as she was herding a group of girls toward the waterfront, and told her what I wanted. Her eyes twinkled appreciatively as she said, "The daughters' angle, you say? Well, that's something new, but I guess turn about is fair play."

She flicked a towel at a hovering mosquito, then said, thoughtfully, "I wonder if mothers realize how needlessly—well—bossy they are. I've seen so many of them bring their daughters to camp over here, then hurl a hundred orders at them before leaving. It's never about anything new; just the old habit, I guess, of getting in some last-minute licks. It seems too bad. It leaves the girls—well, drooping—the joy of their new adventure dimmed."

She paused a minute to beckon to the little group to wait for her.

"Another thing," she went on, "on entering camp, every girl must get in line and turn in her health certificate to the camp nurse. Now, any girl old enough to go to camp is old enough to hold onto that piece of paper for a few minutes, and you've no idea what a thrill of importance the girls get out of it. But at least half of the mothers crowd into the little infirmary, getting in the way and slowing things up. They grope through their bags for the certificates and often end by sending the girls back to the cars for them. I think the girls ought to be allowed to take care of this by themselves. They'd be responsible, I'm sure."

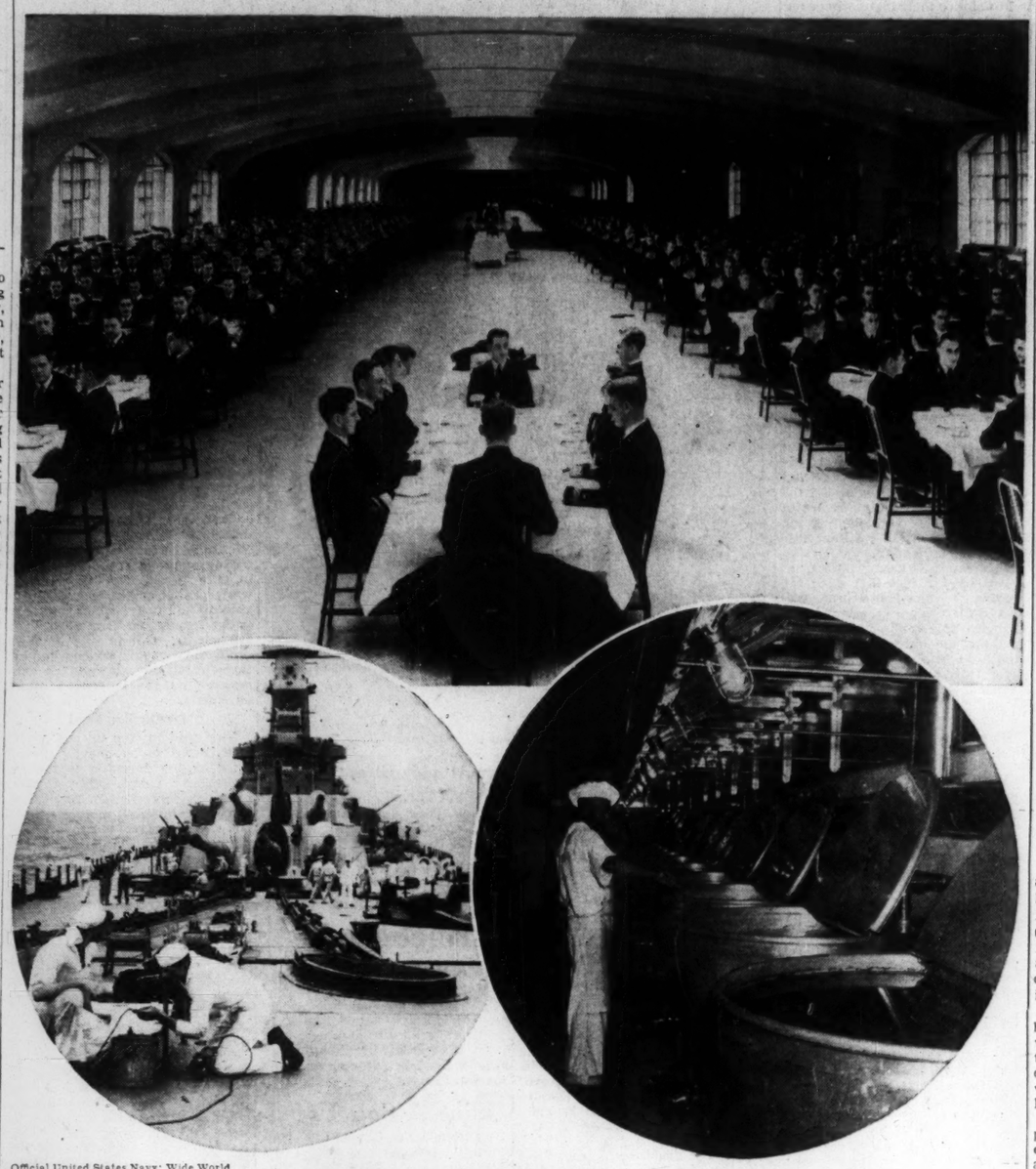
Small things, perhaps, from the adult point of view, but if multiplied many times, what a difference they can make in teen-age happiness! Julie's observations are a plea for a girl's right to a certain amount of independence.

It is not easy for a mother to know just when or where to relax her supervision, for the habit of years of vigilance is strong. Perhaps this plan will help:

Give earnest thought to the situation that seems to cause friction between yourself and your daughter. Then ask yourself these questions: How long is it since I made the rule governing this problem? Has she outgrown its need in its present confining form? Can it be modified to give a wider range of privileges, or even abolished?

Every mother wants her teen-age daughter to grow into a resourceful, well-adjusted woman, for such traits bring contentment. Toward this end we spend the first ten years of a child's life tending carefully to her needs. Then, paradoxically enough, the next ten years we must spend weaning her away from too great dependence on us. This is as it should be. Our daughters must learn to stand alone. They must learn it bit by bit with our loving guidance. It requires intelligence, foresight, and patience to strike this delicate balance. But our reward will be great when we hear them say, "Mother understands."

Third of six Tuesday articles



Official United States Navy; Wide World

When Uncle Sam invited Washington newspaperwomen to visit the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis to check up for American mothers on how their sailor sons are fed, they had a look in on scenes like these. Top—Here in the 600-foot-long mess hall in Bancroft Hall they saw 3,000 midshipmen make short work of over 8,000 frankfurters and 1,200 pounds of potatoes and several other tasty morsels in similar quantities. Lower left—Aboard ship they saw how the boys work up an appetite for the bountiful meals Uncle Sam sets before them three times a day. Lower right—They also explored the huge galley in Bancroft Hall. Among the galley's equipment which they inspected were these 100-gallon steam kettles. These are used for soups and stews. There are 50-gallon kettles for sauces.

Eloise Davison Tells Us How Each Civilian Can Serve The Defense Program

By Hazel Cropsey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eloise Davison, assistant director in the Office of Civilian Defense, appointed by Mayor La Guardia of New York City, head of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, is petite, blonde and feminine. War and rumors of war seemed almost fantastic, as we faced each other over the luncheon table of a smart Park Avenue restaurant in New York.

"What everyone wants to know, Miss Davison," I began, "is how civilians are to be fitted into the defense program?"

"They are to be fitted into it in countless ways," she replied earnestly, "We shall have something in our program for every person in the United States to do. But first of all," she went on, "let me tell you about the setup of the Office of Civilian Defense. The main divisions, covering the entire country, are the nine Army Corps Areas—each of which embraces several states. Within each Army Corps Area is a State Defense Council, created by the Governor of each state. Within each state are county, city, and community organizations having a Civilian Defense Volunteer office. These latter serve as an integral part of the local defense organization."

"The small community, then, can appeal to you in the Office of Civilian Defense for organization help only through the various channels between it and the top?" I inquired.

Appeal to Local Council

"There is no need whatever to appeal to us in Washington for help in getting organized," Miss Davison replied, "because the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office in each community knows it can appeal to the local defense council for helpful suggestions and for interpretation of the defense plan."

"However," she added, "it is our hope that each community will always feel free to call upon us in the Office of Civilian Defense to clear up any puzzling problems which may have gone unsolved locally."

"The chief function we intend to perform, however," she went on emphatically, "is to issue guidance and assistance from our office to local organizations as they exist now. We want each community to develop its own initiative and self-reliance, its own defense program. We hope to act only as a consultant and adviser."

"Will you depend entirely upon this method to get things under way?" I asked doubtfully.

"Oh, no," Miss Davison said, in answer to my question. "We realize, of course, that we'll have to provide the necessary stimulus in many towns. Very soon, early in November, we are calling a meeting in Washington of the heads of national groups. At that meeting we will set forth the two underlying objects of the Civilian Defense program. They are—the recruiting of men and women volunteers for civilian defense, and the strengthening of national morale through the satisfaction that comes to civilian volunteers through doing useful community work."

Aim for Two Things

"But co-ordinated with the two objectives," she said earnestly, "are the two results at which we aim: First, the solving of the individual's problem in any emergency which may arise, and second, lasting improvement in the civic spirit of every small town and community in the United States. If we accomplish what we seek, the effect is going to be permanent."

Here, then, was Miss Davison's defense message for each man and woman. She enlarged upon it.

"We are convinced," she said, "that the chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Defense work in the communities will take many forms, depending upon the needs and the vision of the local groups.

"There is one point, however, for which we will resolutely campaign—the realization that there is something for every person to do. First, there is what he should do to keep himself fit. The days which lie ahead may call for unusual strength and endurance. He must see that every day he is living normally and sensibly — eating good food, enjoying the outdoors, allowing himself sufficient relaxation. Next, there is his duty to his family along the same lines.

The Family's Obligation

"Beyond that is the family's obligation to help strengthen the fortitude and well-being of the community. To promote this, each individual must discover what there is in the local civilian defense organization that he can do best. Perhaps if a man is an inspiring public speaker, he may use his talents in conducting mass meetings and rallies, letting others benefit by his clear thinking and vivid oral presentation. Perhaps his wife drives a car well; if so she can ascertain, through her nearest group, where and how she can best use her ability to drive. Maybe his daughter is a fine needlewoman. There is bound to be, in every organized group, a Red Cross sewing group sorely needing volunteer workers.

"There is a niche in civilian defense for every one of us. We must each find it and take his or her place in the gigantic scheme reaching across the United States. We are not regimenting anyone, forcing him or her to undertake any specific duty. We are endeavoring to create activities of all sorts everywhere, trusting to each individual to place himself where he or she can most usefully put special aptitudes to work."

A Call to Defense

There was enough of individual advantage in such a program, I realized, for the most self-centered to see wherein he personally could benefit. But above all, it was a call to arms which gave one the same catch in the throat that comes with "Hats-off" and "On-your-feet" for the Star-Spangled Banner."

Miss Davison must have read my thoughts.

"This is a different kind of war from the World War," she said. "As we have all heard over and over again—this is an economic war. It is a war for the civilians perhaps even more, in the last analysis, than for the man in uniform."

Let's Be Glad Uncle Sam Cooks Those Huge Dinners for Our Boys in the Navy

By Beth Campbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Annapolis, Md.

If mothers could see the piled-up plates of their Navy sons, they would be glad that Uncle Sam is footing the bill.

They would be glad, too, that someone else was doing the cooking, if they visited the tiny, steaming galley (kitchen) of a destroyer, or the vast expanses of the departmentalized galley at the U. S. Naval Academy.

Charged with checking up for American mothers on how their sailor sons are fed, Washington newspaperwomen were invited by the United States Navy to snoop around the dining room and kitchen facilities at lunch time in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and on board the U. S. S. Noa, a destroyer.

The precedent-breaking inspection tour revealed such facts as these:

Food Is Plentiful

On a destroyer, vegetables are fresh the first week out of port; after that canned ones are used. Limited space dictates powdered lemon juice for lemonade, frozen boneless beef and canned ham when the ship is at sea. The food allowance per crew member is 52 cents a day, and meals are bountiful, although restricted to dry foods when the going gets rough.

At the Naval Academy, 3,150 midshipmen sit down at one time to eat. They get ice cream four times a week and a quart of milk every day. They may have to salute the catsup, "red-eye," with "swords" (table knives) to get it passed, but it's plentiful, as are broiled steaks, chicken, and other nourishing foods.

A woman who thinks modern kitchenettes are compact should try her skill in a destroyer galley measuring 8 by 14 feet and hotter than a furnace room. Henry Osman from Iowa, ship's cook, was stirring up a little tomato soup (15 gallons) and a few veal cutlets (65 pounds of veal leg) for noon "dinner." A peek in the stove across one end of the tiny room revealed 40 pounds of baked sweet potatoes. Diced carrots were cooking in a 40-gallon stationary aluminum kettle at the opposite end of the room.

Those items, with 20 gallons of lemonade, celery stalks, watermelon, bread and butter, made up the meal for 102 crew members. Chicken was being fried for the 10 officers, who finance their own separate "mess." That night, the bluejackets were to have Italian spaghetti with sauce, sliced cheese, lettuce and tomato salad with mayonnaise, fruit jam, bread, butter, and iced tea. Breakfast had been cereal with fresh milk, scrapple, fried potatoes, bread, butter and coffee. Fresh fruit was listed with similar breakfasts on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday menus.

A Striking Contrast

Bancroft Hall, where more than 3,000 midshipmen live and eat, provided a striking contrast to the compact destroyer, for it has 40 acres of floor space, with 3½ miles of corridors. In addition to dormitory and mess hall, it has a store, cobbler shop, tailor shop, post office, sick and dental quarters, an auditorium, lounges, galley, and a laundry which handles 250,000 pieces a week.

Apparently the 1,100 new students this autumn will get much of their extracurricular training in the 600-foot mess hall. Here "plebes" learn to "eat a square meal" by carrying food to their mouths at right angles, and to "clear the decks" by disappearing under the table. It won't be long before they know that pancakes are "collision mats," milk pitchers, "cows," and hash or meat loaf, "kennel rations."

We watched the midshipmen enter the hall by various stairways and stand at attention by their tables until the order "seats" was given. In less than 30 minutes they had consumed 8,008 frankfurters, 1,200 pounds of potatoes, 619 pounds of sauerkraut, 5,760 rolls, 350 gallons of tea with 461 lemons, and more than 41 square feet of chocolate-topped applesauce cake.

In the Galley

In the great galley, preparations already were under way for dinner. Broiled beefsteak, mashed potatoes, string beans, fried onions, assorted bread, vanilla ice cream, coffee and milk were on the menu. Breakfast had been oranges, grapenuts and cream, boiled and fried eggs, bacon, wheat muffins, coffee and milk.

Two weeks' menus posted revealed that midshipmen get meat and dessert at both lunch and dinner. Breakfast includes fresh fruit and cereal daily, with bacon and eggs or bacon and griddle cakes along with toast, coffee, and a sweet. Chicken was included four times and broiled steak three times. Other meats served were lamb chops, roast beef, lamb and veal, and baked spiced ham. Three vegetables went with each dinner menu, while at lunch two vegetables or a vegetable and a salad usually accompanied meat and dessert.

Cost to Uncle Sam

It costs Uncle Sam nearly $70,000 a month to feed the Academy regiment. There's a 75-cent food allowance per day per man, of which 65 cents goes for food and 10 cents for kitchen equipment, we were told. Over 20 per cent of the daily ration is spent for milk.

Fresh vegetables and fruits are bought weekly on bids. Canned goods are purchased in the fall at the height of the canning season. Potatoes are bought by the carload. The midshipmen consume 10,000 pounds of beef and 2,000 pounds each of veal and lamb weekly, and 22,000 pounds of chicken per month.

The hardest dish to prepare, according to the chief cook, is traditional fare—navy beans. It's a three-day job—and it litters the kitchen. First day, a crew culls 500 pounds of beans under a strong light and puts them to soak; next day, they're boiled six or eight hours and "potted up"; on the third day, they bake from 5 a. m. until noon.

Building Home Happiness

Readers of the "Building Home Happiness" series, which appeared on this page a short time ago, were invited to send in letters telling how they had met similar problems in their married experience. Many helpful letters have come in, and we wish we had room on Today's Woman page to share all of them with our readers. Today we print the fifth of the six letters chosen for publication.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Your recent article about in-laws has made me look back in my own experience and be grateful for the way I was able to work out one problem which threatened to cause grave trouble between my mother-in-law and me.

My husband is an only child. His father passed on when he was small and he was reared by his mother. He was truly the apple of her eye. She managed to send him to college for two years, but then it became financially impossible for her to send him any longer. Through a friend, be obtained work in a real estate firm. Things were going along nicely when we married. However, a year later the so-called depression set in. My husband's income dropped from $250 a month to almost nothing. Bills stacked up and both my husband and I became terribly discouraged.

One day he happened to learn that a job driving a delivery truck was open. He asked me if I thought he should take it. The salary was only $60 a month, but it would mean a steady income, and unhesitatingly I told him that I thought he should.

When his mother heard about what he was doing, she came to see me. She was highly indignant. She told me that she felt I had been a degrading influence. She called my attention to the fact that her son was a college man. According to her way of thinking, he should have a white-collar job or none at all. "If you'd been patient a little longer," she informed me, "my boy would have gotten something worthy of his background."

My first impulse was to give way to anger. Frankly, I longed to tell her exactly what I thought of her. But since a small girl, I had been taught to think things over before I spoke; to try to analyze them, and see what it was I had to contend with—a person, or some undesirable trait of character.

A few seconds of reflection convinced me that false pride was the offender in this case. And I earnestly longed for the right words to combat this false pride. This is what came to me to say:

"Let's not discuss my part in this, Mother B., until I tell you how I feel about your son. As you know, I love him devotedly. And I've never been prouder of him than I am right now. I was just thinking, before you came over, that there are few young men who would be willing to do what he has done. They wouldn't have the strength of character. Some of them might have tried to drown their financial troubles in liquor. Some of them might have become quarrelsome, irritable at home. But Jamie didn't do any of those things. I don't know exactly how you feel about him, Mother B., but I have such faith in his character and ability that I honestly believe he could own this trucking service, in time, if he took a notion he wanted it."

Before Mother B. could answer, there was a roar in the driveway and my heart closed like a fist. I knew it was Jamie, and I was so afraid his mother would discourage him. He sometimes stopped off for a cool drink if he had a package to deliver on our street. As he bounded through the kitchen door, he said, "I've cleaned Cavalcade's (his own name for his truck) spark plugs and he's purring like a kitten."

Then he saw his mother and with a wide grin demanded that she change her grocery market so he could deliver her packages and raid her icebox at the same time. Mother B. is an excellent cook and it always pleased her for Jamie to find his favorite foods waiting for him in her refrigerator.

Quickly I made three glasses of lemonade. Jamie drank his and was off down the drive with a mighty roar. As he left, his mother remarked: "Imagine that boy being able to do the mechanical work on that old truck. I tell you there just isn't anything he can't do when he sets his head to it."

At that moment, I knew false pride had been replaced by pride over honest achievement.

Mrs. X. E.

Three Emergency Desserts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What in the world can I have for dessert?" Haven't we all made that complaint when we learned, late in the afternoon, that there would be guests for dinner? Here are three ideas for hurry-up desserts that have answered the question for me many times.

Suppose you rush to your favorite store. The only cake left is an angel food. That's great! You haven't time for your favorite boiled frosting to set, so you purchase a jar of cream. Home again, you rub off gently the brown surface of the cake and mix these crumbs with whipped cream. Ice the cake with this frosting and pop it into the refrigerator until time to serve.

But another time you can find only a stale angel food cake. Your meal need not be a loss. With two forks or with a silk thread, you can cut the cake carefully into slices and toast them quickly under the broiler. For this purpose you'll find that stale cake is much better than fresh cake. Or if all you can find at the bakery counter are stale doughnuts, they can be cut crosswise like life savers and used. Buttered lightly and dusted with cinnamon, they are deliciously crunchy after they have been toasted in the oven.

There will come a time, however, when you can't go to a store for your dessert. There's an answer to that also. Brown in butter several slices of fresh bread from which you have trimmed the crusts. Open a can of applesauce and season it well with cinnamon and nutmeg. On each dessert plate, put a slice of bread covered with applesauce. If you keep cream on hand, you can top it with whipped cream. If not, you can quickly make a custard or foamy sauce. In either event, this dessert will be quick and tasty enough for guests.

S. S. P.

LITTLE GEM MUSIC BOX
Plays two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go . ." "O gentle presence . ."
A LOVING, LASTING, THOUGHTFUL GIFT
(Imported from Switzerland)
Price $8.50 plus 10% Federal tax.
Circular sent on request.
GEM MUSIC BOX COMPANY
P. O. BOX 128, Needham, Mass. Tel. Nee. 0033W
Sole Authorized Agent in the U. S.

NOW!—An Amazing, New Triple Screen "SIFT-CHINE"
One Operation Sifts Flour Three Times
"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates — just squeeze the handle — stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more wondering if flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish with or without two encircling pastel bands of green, red, yellow or blue. 5 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 6 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 6 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. ••• WANTED-A-NEED MFG. CO., 2564 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.
Insist on a GENUINE "SIFT-CHINE" Flour Sifter
"Just squeeze the handle"

New Cream Deodorant safely Checks Perspiration
1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.
Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!
ARRID
39¢ a jar
At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Two-Thirds of Eagle Squadron Learned to Fly Under CPTP

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Attesting to the quick but apparently sound training of American military polits is the disclosure today that two-thirds of the American Eagle Squadron now fighting with the Royal Air Force in England learned to fly in the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Civilian Pilot Training Program. This disclosure was made according to word received by the CAA from Pilot Officer Harold Strickland, a Chicagoan now stationed at London as a member of the American Eagle Squadron.

Pilot Officer Strickland said he found it "amazing" that so many of the boys who are now "hitting the Jerries hard . . . hopped off on their first solo fligh. in a CAA Cub abou 12 months ago—and today they can fly a tight formation in Hurricanes in the clouds." Example cited by Mr. Strickland. "Yesterday we were on a Squadron search at altitudes. At 25,000 feet we went into a tight formation and flew through the clouds, then let down. When we made contact we were all in correct positions."

Stressing the important lessons learned by American military forces regarding "mass wartime aviation," officer Strickland stated that "it's a good thing that a reservoir like the CAA is set up for them to draw from as a starter."

The CPTP program, begun in 1939, has sent more than 10,000 of its graduates to the Army and Navy air forces, and, in all, has trained more than 55,000 new pilots. Almost 15,000 students are currently enrolled in the air-training program at more than 500 colleges and other centers, according to the CAA.

★ ★ ★

New Plant for Lycoming

In line with the current expansion in the major service engine plants, commensurate expansion of the factories building the lighter service and smaller horsepower engines for sport planes is under way. Announcement was made over the week end that a plant covering more than 3½ acres for the mass line production of Lycoming aircraft engines will shortly be under construction at Williamsport, Pa.

The Lycoming Division of Aviation Manufacturing Corporation supplies engines for such Army and Navy training planes as Stearmans, Spartans, Stinsons, bi-motored Curtiss-Wrights, Cessnas and Beechcrafts, and for all the major light planes used in the Government pilot training program.

Features of the plant making for accelerated production will be the additional construction of six new test cells for running in new engines and a long-travel, fully-enclosed monorail conveyor system that will take finished parts from final inspection in the new plant over the railroad tracks to the bond room in the present plant, a distance of 540 feet.

★ ★ ★

Air Education Pushed

To make the American people "as much at home in the air as the Hawaiians are in the water" a campaign has just been launched by Air Youth of America to promote aviation activities and studies in the public and private schools of the United States. Nation-wide distribution of a poster entitled "Should Aviation Be Taught in Our Schools," prepared by Air Youth, has been started through the regional offices of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and through school officials.

The steps outlined on the poster, which carries a message by Robert H. Hinkley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, are as follows: "It should be taught in the elementary schools. The principles of aviation should be taught even before junior high school, and model kits and planes should be awarded to the top ranking pupils.

"The next step—in the high school—should be in the field of gliders. They should be built in manual training shops and flown as laboratory work in connection with the theory of flight."

A British Columbia Vista

Canadian National Railways

Parliament Buildings in Victoria

Visitors remark on the mild climate and the English atmosphere of this Pacific Northwestern city.

Approach of Winter Invites Travelers to Mellow Climes

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Canada's Pacific Coast, with its warm winter days just ahead, is planning to catch its share of those American vacationists who flee from regions where ice and snow prevail. Warmed by the Japanese current the Pacific Coast areas of British Columbia—Vancouver, Vancouver Island, and Victoria—offer to the visitor a winter playground where all of the major out-of-door recreational sports may be pursued under favorable temperatures.

Excellent golf courses are available in Victoria and Vancouver. In fact, since 1929 Victoria has been offering its annual Empress Mid-winter Golf Tournament and it is scheduled for March next year. Leading golfers from the United States and Canada always are on hand to participate in this featured tournament.

Other recreational activities include boating and swimming, riding, tennis, and yes, sun basking. For those who prefer to swim indoors Vancouver and Victoria have two large pools. In Vancouver it is Crystal Pool while in Victoria the Canadian Pacific Railroad offers its Crystal Garden Pool.

Gem of British Columbia winter resorts, of course, is lovely Victoria said to be "more British than a town in England." Easily accessible by boat from either the State of Washington or Vancouver, Victoria is a charming Island resort located in the path of the warm winds propelled by the Japanese current. Here crumpets and tea are enjoyed from 3 to 5 in the afternoon midst an atmosphere of peace and quiet.

Because of the favorable rate of exchange granted to Americans by the Canadian Government U. S. visitors can make their money go much farther. Crossing the border is as simple today as it was a decade ago and Customs officials make the crossing as pleasant as possible.

Virgin Islands

A featured stop on Aloca Line's bi-weekly West Indies Cruises is St. Thomas, capital of the Virgin Islands, a United States possession since its purchase from the Danes in 1917. One of the most interesting cities of St. Thomas is Charlotte Amalie. This old Danish city where stairways serve as streets, where hills are called "Fore-top," "Main-top," and "Mizzen-top," and legend is overshadowed by history, is the capital of St. Thomas and attracts thousands of cruise passengers annually.

One of the highlights of a visit to the Island is Fort Christian, built by the Danes in 1671. Behind it wind streets thronged with two-wheeled carts, panniered donkeys and natives carrying baskets of fruit and flowers on their heads. From the hills, visitors are treated to an expansive view of the magnificent land-locked harbor with the famous "Sail" rock lying just off-shore. On the other side the green hills of St. Thomas stretch to Magen's Bay and far off on the horizon lies the little island of Tobago, legendary home of Robinson Crusoe.

Shawnee Cruises

Continuing to offer six-day cruises to Havana during the winter season, the Shawnee will sail for Havana every Friday noon instead of Saturday noon, beginning Nov. 14. For vacationists who have longer than six days, the Shawnee offers a cruise of 13 days with eight of these spent in Havana with hotel accommodations provided.

The shore excursions included in the Shawnee's six-day Havana cruise cover the most outstanding attractions of the Capital city. Trips are taken to the $22,000,000 Capitol building, the ancient forts La Punta and La Fuerza and drives along the Malecon, the Prado, and other beautiful boulevards. Visitors also will see a fast game of Jai-Alai, played with all the thrills of a big league ball game.

New Ski Trails

When the snow falls in Toronto ski fans are going to find a new net work of trails awaiting them as the result of the summer's work of members of Ontario ski clubs. Most of the work has centered around the Caledon Mountain area, about 50 miles from Toronto, a district with a general altitude of 1,400 feet, and a collection of slopes that offer excitement and entertainment to expert or novice.

In his district there are many long, open runs leading into narrower, tempting trails where the skier will enjoy the thrill of following the swift path of the deer, of beaing out his own track, flashing down glades uncut by other skis, and up over unmarked hillocks, then through arched boughs and out into the open run again. The Caledon Club has 2,000 acres of the best ski country in the Orangeville district, and roads to it are kept open for private motoring winter-long, while busses and railways take skiers daily from Toronto and surrounding cities as well as from the United States.

Travel Notes

Yellowstone Park has discontinued its entry fee for the remainder of the year . . . United Fruit steamers sailing for Cuba and Guatemala will sail from New York or Fridays instead of Saturdays commencing Nov. 7 . . . North Carolina has banner billboards and other advertising signs on its highways . . . All records for air travel to Bermuda are being broken this year . . . Puerto Rico boasts 365 days of sunshine per year . . . Guadalajara is the second most important town of the Mexican Republic . . . Great Smoky Mountains National Park set a new national park attendance record with nearly a million and a quarter visitors for the travel year ending Sept. 30.

NBC Continues to Back BMI; Kate Smith Aids Defense on Air

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Favoring "an open competitive market in music," Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, announced over the week end that the NBC would continue to support Broadcast Music, Inc., radio song copyright pool largely financed by the National Association of Broadcasters and its station members.

In a letter to Neville Miller, President of NAB, Mr. Trammell clarified NBC's position which was stated recently at meetings of the NAB board of directors and the NAB Executive Committee.

"NBC believes that there should always be an open competitive market in music," Mr. Trammell said, continuing "that no one licensing agency should be permitted to become or remain the sole source of supply of the music so necessary to the continued existence of broadcasting. BMI was formed for the purpose of establishing such an open and competitive market."

Mr. Trammell's statement was considered in trade circles an answer to the rumor that BMI would be allowed to break up by withdrawing radiocasters' financial support once its purpose had been served. The statement was also considered an announcement to the song writing and publishing trade that BMI will still be considered seriously by NBC at least.

Recently both the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (Ascap) and BMI have been the victims or extra-mural contracts negotiated between the songsters and radio. Walt Disney, for instance, recently negotiated with Irving Berlin, Inc., publishers of his music, to release directly to radio the seven song numbers from "Dumbo," his latest cartoon fantasy. The idea, of course, was to obtain exploitation of the music over NBC, Columbia and stations not licensed to perform Ascap music.

Left BMI in the Lurch

At the same time the transaction left BMI in the lurch inasmuch as the Berlin firm is understood to have chosen this method of licensing in order to prevent the copyright on "Dumbo" music from falling into BMI's hands.

Inducements for both Ascap and non-Ascap song writers to assign their copyrights with BMI, which they are now permitted to do under the consent decree issued last spring, are assumably held out by the terms of NBC's offer to BMI. They are as follows:

"NBC will excute license agreements with BMI," Mr. Trammell said, "which shall run concurrently with its proposed Ascap agreements; provide for payments to BMI in the same amounts as those currently being made; provide for an increase or decrease in which payments; dependent upon increase or decrease in BMI's budget; no discrimination between BMI music and that of any other licensors."

★ ★ ★

Kate Smith Chosen

Kate Smith was appointed liaison officer between the Radio Section, Office of Emergency Management, and the radiocasters, Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board announced over the week end.

Miss Smith is to organize the forces of radiocasting in a campaign to help inform the public about methods that can be suggested to conserve scarce materials. She assumed her post at once, in New York.

★ ★ ★

CBS Hemisphere Net

Shortwave radiocasting by the Columbia Broadcasting System to a network of nearly 75 regular broadcast band stations in the 21 neighbor republics of the Western Hemisphere is forecast for the beginning of 1942, according to a CBS announcement.

Construction of CBS's shortwave center in Brentwood, N. Y., on Long Island, consisting of two 50-kilowatt transmitters is now more than 85 per cent completed, Edmund A. Chester, CBS director of shortwave broadcasting and Latin American relations, announced.

National defense priorities for military purposes delayed the inauguration of the radio link to Latin American radiocasters which was set for this fall. Such an announcement was made by William S. Paley, President of CBS, following his return from a trip through Latin America.

In the meantime, CBS took advantage of the delay to build up its Latin American staff to more than 50 people in New York; expanded its executive staff by attracting distinguished members of news, music and radio fields in the southern republics; developed a special newsroom for Latin America; transmitted special programs southward on the important holidays of each nation; continued transmission of its regular entertainment features.

Sideglances in Washington: White House Sees Elephant

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Preview of 1944?:

Republicans missed a good campaign shot for 1944 yesterday when an elephant walked down Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House.

He was being led to a circus performance for benefit of Bundles for Britain.

Friendly Folks:

The inclination of passersby to join her for a chat when she walks to work at the Dupont Circle Building these mornings doesn't feaze Mrs. Roosevelt.

Scarcely a morning goes by that she doesn't have at least one person step up to tell her something or ask a question. She won't stop, so usually her accoster walks along.

Mrs. Roosevelt has recently acquired a new bicycle, but not for riding to work. Any cycling she does will be done safely within the confines of her Hyde Park estate.

Sweet Seniority:

All the bigwigs at the OCD get fresh flowers delivered to their desks each morning from White House greenhouses. The second day they are passed along to assistants and the third day, they appear, somewhat faded, on the desks of stenographers.

Silence Is Golden:

Times are serious, but the House wouldn't be the House without its wise-cracking.

When the gavel fell at the end of five minutes allotted Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama, for a ship-arming speech, he asked for a few minutes more. "I'm making an awfully good speech, much better than I thought I could," he said.

"Well, I don't want the gentleman to spoil it," replied Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Foreign Affairs Chairman. "But if he wants to take the chance, I'll yield him another two minutes."

Trick Play:

And Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, writes to constituents this week: "Ham Fish made a very strong speech against repeal of the Neutrality Act an dthen voted for it. I understand now how Ham was such a football star. He fooled them all. He looked one way and ran the other."

Bottle-Breakers:

One of the booming organizatoins in the United States these days is the Society of Sponsors, made up of the once exclusive little band of women that have christened a ship.

Membership is growing by gurgles and fizz with all sorts of official wives from Mrs. Henry A. Wallace on down breaking bottles over boats of one sort or another.

The Society is largely honorary but once a year it meets in Washington to talk up the Navy and defense.

Penna. Teachers Train for Safety

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 28 (AP)—Pennsylvania college professors are going back to school to put highway safety on a scientific basis for future automobile drivers.

State education, highways, revenue and police departments are collaborating in a week-long seminar on the needs for school safety courses and the best methods of teaching them. Between classroom discussions there will be roadside demonstrations on driving practices.

"It is essential that the future teacher in this field receive practical training," declared Dr. Francis B. Haas, State school superintendent. "The teacher-training instructor must be the example in personal practice and manipulative skills for the student as well as being well informed on the subject."

Plans Under Way for Use of Fund To Aid Axis-Struck Freemasons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Plans for administering a $1,000,000 fund for relief of Freemasons, victimized by dictators or war throughout the world, are being worked out here by John H. Cowles, Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons.

The huge fund was appropriated by the Supreme Council of the Jurisdiction here last week, to combat tyranny vented on Freemasonry by dictators.

It followed receipt of word from Vichy that the Petain Government, taking a cue from the Nazis, is seeking to shift the blame of French defeat from national decadence and "fifth columnists" to Freemasonry.

The money will be used "for the aid, assistance and relief of the Freemasonry, its members, the members of the families of Masons and their friends wheresoever located who have been or may be the objects of persecution in the war zones or who have suffered or now suffer as a consequence of the action of dictators or autocratic rulers."

The resolution called attention to the epic struggle now going on in the world—"the Biblical battle of Armageddon," the persecution vented on Freemasons for "teaching and practicing the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," and the part played by Masons in the founding of the United States Republic.

Early American Masons included such men as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. Half the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a majority of the signers of the Constitution were Masons.

A majority of the members of the present House of Representatives, a large majority of the Governors and more than 50 United States Senators are Masons.

In the administration of the relief fund, Mr. Cowles will have the advice of the Supreme Council's Finance Committee, composed of William P. Filmer, San Francisco, Calif., Chairman; Charles F. Buck, Jr., New Orleans, La., and Frank C. Patton, Omaha, Neb.

Vanderbilt Gives Yacht To U. S. on Navy Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—William K. Vanderbilt of Northport, L. I., a retired Lieutenant Commander of the Naval Reserve, has offered his seagoing yacht Alva to the Government as a Navy Day gift.

The Alva has an overall length of 264 feet, a beam of 46 feet, a draft of 19 feet, and a designed speed of 16 knots. It is powered by two diesel engines of 2,100 horsepower each.

Putting Garden to Bed for the Winter

When the winds and frosts come down from the Northland and tell us that another season of gardening is over, there are a number of pleasant, unhurried tasks that need to be done before we close the book.

One of the questions which we frequently ask is in regard to mulching the perennial flowers during the winter. There are two definite schools of thought on this subject, and really, it is a bit of a puzzling question. Certain good gardeners believe perennials should have a blanket over them; others, and equally good gardeners, never mulch at all. The writer has a perennial border 60 feet long, six feet wide, and three rows of perennials, each 60 feet long. For five winters no plant has been mulched, and very, very few have been lost. Before that, the perennials were mulched with grass and leaves. The loss was just about the same. He has come to the conclusion that if mulching is done it is for other purposes; it keeps weeds down during the late summer; it can be incorporated into the soil to add humus.

There is one practical point, however, that gardeners ought to check in the late fall. Be sure there is no hollow or depression around the plants! Give no opportunity for water to settle around a crown and freeze. Late in the fall, the last thing before the soil freezes, go over the perennials, roses, and shrubs, and see that the earth around the plants is slightly higher than the level of the garden plot. The importance of this cannot be overemphasized. A great deal of winter-killing is due to the lack of this precaution.

Leave Stubs to Rot

After the black frosts have come, the annual plants are ready for the compost heap. Usually they can be pulled easily; shake all the soil from the roots. If they are allowed to dry for two or three days in the sun and wind, the soil can all be shaken off. The tops of the perennials may be cut off. Leave stubs of two or three inches so that they will rot immediately down into the crown. Such plants as delphinine, spirea astilbe, and others with hollow stems should be cut very close, and then soil scattered over the tops of the crowns to seal them against air and direct rain. Many delphinines are lost each winter because the crowns are not given this protection.

Shall one spade or plow in the fall, or is this task better done in the spring? It depends, first of all, on the type of soil. If the garden area is light loam, sandy and very loose in composition, most authorities say that it is better left until the spring. Sandy loam, or light humus loam does not need the action of the winter elements to improve it.

If the soil is heavy loam, clayey in type, the kind that is likely to get hard and lumpy if uncultivated during the summer, then it will be improved if it is put to bed with a plowing or spading. If clayey soil is a major problem, it will pay in future results to purchase a yard or two of coarse sand and spread it over the surface after the spading or plowing. Then in the spring it can be worked into the soil with the hand cultivator.

Water the Evergreens

Most homes have a number of evergreens around them. During October and November if the rainfall is short, it is an excellent practice to water them. Experiences of the past few years have convinced some gardeners that lack of moisture in the fall results in the "browning" of the lower growing evergreens the following spring and summer. Reliable nurseries are recommending that we water our evergreens until the soil freezes.

The past few seasons, the writer has been experimenting with the idea of incorporating food in the soil the last possible minute before the ground is frozen. Results cannot be stated dogmatically as yet; but every indication is that with most perennials it is a good technique. A cupful of 5-8-7 organic base fertilizer is scattered around the plant very late in the fall. The variety about which there is doubt is the veronica, longifolia subsessilis. This is the lovely blue-spike, August-blooming variety.

Last of all, a good gardener puts his tools to bed in good condition. Clean up the rakes, and hoes, the spades, stakes and cultivators. Scrape off the soil; see that the metal area is perfectly dry, and then go over the metal parts with an oil-soaked cloth. H. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Burbrec Nurseries
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
1265 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
LEXINGTON, MASS.
Telephone: LEX. 1700

Crisp fall days are ideal for vacations

Days of sparkling sunlight and midday warmth; delightful evenings when a light sweater brings comfort beneath shining stars. Grand time for going places! You'll find inspiration for a fall vacation in hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Travel

"Follow the Flag" WABASH
SWIFT, SAFE, COMFORTABLE RAILWAY TRAVEL SERVING
Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Toledo and scores of cities throughout the "Heart of America."
Those who know— Go WABASH

Hotels · Resorts

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Elevated 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONgbeach 1900

Kansas City, Mo.

20 STORIES OF COMFORT
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $2.50.
HOTEL Phillips
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth
KANSAS CITY, MO.—C.E. PHILLIPS, PRES.

Hotel Bellerive
RECOMMENDED BY DUNCAN HINES
ARMOUR BLVD. AT WARWICK
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Quiet-Refined-MODERATE RATES-

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Hospitality
ALLIED PROPERTIES · 745 MARKET STREET
THE CLIFT FROM $4.00
Truly distinguished Downtown, Geary at Taylor St.
HOTEL PLAZA FROM $2.50
Facing Union Square, on Post Street at Stockton
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
22-Story Modern Apartment Hotel
Rooms from $3. Apts. from $3.50 a day, $75 a month. Drive-in garage.

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
in the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person. $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

California

Hotel Benjamin Franklin
Offering the facilities of a Metropolitan hotel plus the surroundings of a country estate.
Just thirty minutes from San Francisco. Excellent Dining Facilities.
SAN MATEO CALIFORNIA

Washington

In SEATTLE
300 rooms all with bath. Close to theatres and stores. You'll like the comfort, convenience and service at the famous Hotel NEW WASHINGTON
RATES FROM $3.00

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

New York City

More Value Than Ever
Your spacious room costs less, per square foot, than a room at most comparable hotels. Incidentals, too, are at street prices . . . newspapers, magazines, a shave, a shine!
Actually, you realize more for your dollar today at The Waldorf than ever before.
Single Rooms . . . from $7
Rooms for Two from $10
Suites . . . . . from $15
THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th New York

New York's Newest HOTEL EDISON
46TH to 47TH at BROADWAY
Ideal location. Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER PRESIDENT
HUGH J. CONNOR Manager
HOTEL LINCOLN SAME OWNERSHIP
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Bernam G. Hines, Managing Director
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel. 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms 300 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW YORK."
B. B. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate
600 Rooms
Rates Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5.50 European, with meals $8.50.
Kenneth W. Baker, General Manager

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
ROOM / BATH / MEALS Fri. to Sun. $12
$14, $16 Per Person
F. Ernest Todd, Manager
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
A Boardwalk Hotel ATLANTIC CITY
HARRISON COOK, Manager

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
A completely renovated hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure.
Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.
FAY M. THOMAS, Gen. Mgr.
Roosevelt $3.50

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

The Home Forum

The Forest Sails to the Sea

"Two thousand trees it took to build a battleship. Two thousand forest oaks. It makes you think; don't it?"

The old man paused in his work by the road-side and looked about him. The autumn wind blew across his sunburnt face and sent the fallen leaves scuttling over the dried heather. The great mossy branches of the trees swayed slowly, as if moved by a tide.

It was cold in the wind and the sky was gray. Across an open space of rough land, I could see the isle of Wight faintly outlined. Beyond the island, I told myself, lay the Channel, and beyond the Channel the open sea.

I crept into a ditch of moss and leaves and used the bank as a shelter.

"Tell me about those battleships," I said.

He scraped the sole of his heavy boot against his spade. Then, in a voice as rough as the forest itself and as musical, he began his tale. As I listened, my eyes saw it all and my ears heard it all; Nelson stood beside me, with Admiral Duncan, Captain Henry Blackwood, Roger Langlands, and many more; the "Agamemnon," the "Swiftsure," and the "Euryalus" went towering by, and the thunders of Trafalgar came roaring with the wind.

* * *

"They felled the trees hereabouts," said my companion, with a sweep of his arm, "and carried the loads of timber way over to Buckler's Hard, and built the ships in the yard by the waterside, and launched them down the slipways—fifty battleships or more, and a dozen merchant vessels. The first one went to sea in 1743, and the last in 1818. And it took two thousand loads of wood and a hundred tons of wrought iron and thirty tons of copper for every ship of thirteen hundred tons—or so my old Grand-dad used to say, and he should have known, seeing as his family had lived in these parts as long as any."

I dug my feet into the moss and pressed my shoulders against the bank.

"Buckler's Hard," I repeated. "It has a brave sound."

"And it was a brave place in those days," said the man, "though it's little enough to look at now. The name comes from a family called Buckle, and 'hard' is what the folks round here calls a landing-place if it's on a river. It's got to be hard to launch a ship, you see, but more often than not you gets nought but mud or ooze. On the Beaulieu River, there's only a few places where the gravel soil stretches down to the low-water mark, and Buckler's Hard is one of them. That was why the Duke of Montagu chose it for his shipyards. There was ironworks at Sowley Pond, four miles away, where a water-wheel worked the forge hammer. The harbor was free; and the best oaks in all Hampshire grew on the estate. So what more could he want?"

"Nothing more, except a shipbuilder," I said.

* * *

He nodded thoughtfully. "And he got the finest man as ever lived. Henry Adams was his name. He was no more than thirty when he put down the 'Surprise,' and he went on building and designing ships till he was ninety-two. That wur a good record, wurn't it? You'll see his house alongside the river, with the Harbor Master's house facing it."

He cut into the tangled grass with his spade and, realizing that I must be getting on, I climbed out of the ditch and faced the wind.

"Yon's your road," he said. "Down the hill past Hatchet Pond, and the first turn sharp to the right. It's maybe two and a half mile from there, but you'll not miss it."

So I came to Buckler's Hard, where the old wooden battleships of Britain first saw the light. Nothing less like the home of a battleship could be imagined. Opening out of a sleepy lane, the tiny place stretches before you in silent simplicity, a single wide street of crookedy old houses, with red roofs and dormer windows and a few belated roses clinging around the worn porches. The street is covered with unkempt grass, save for a strip in the center, bordered by large, heavy stones, and running gently down hill. At the far end, a wooden fence stretches from side to side with a gate opening on to the river bank.

* * *

There appeared to be no shops anywhere, but a window displayed a notice saying that postcards might be bought within; and, using this as an excuse, I found myself in a blue-washed passage with sitting-rooms on either side. The old lady who owned the place was totting up figures on a sheet of cardboard, and giving change to a customer out of a large cardboard box lined with corrugated paper. She had been born in the street, she said, and had lived there all her life. None of the folk there went about much. A lad of eighteen had never been in a train until he was called up the other day. But it didn't mean that they missed the sights. Queen Mary had visited the Hard in 1928, and the present King and Queen had come there with the Princesses more recently.

"We wurn't told nought about it," she said, "but I see'd three policemen in the street and I says to 'em: 'What's comin' now?' But they'd not let on. So we kept our eyes to the windows and we see'd 'em fine—all the lot of 'em. Yon's the Master Builder's house," she added, coming to the door to show me where it stood, with its well-kept lawns and flower-beds in front, and its battleship swinging from a bracket on the wall.

* * *

You can have tea there, if you wish. You can sit at a table by the open fireplace where Henry Adams must have rested between his labors, for a sheet of iron at the back of the grate bears his name and the date 1749 to 1805. You can pass down the polished stairs to the Banqueting Room where, on the momentous occasions when a ship was launched, "a great concourse of very genteel people assembled," according to a local journal of that time. You can look out through the old windows and fancy you see the scaffolds and booths erected for the spectators who, coming in chaises, tumbrils, waggons, or on horse-back, arrived in such numbers that, on more than one occasion, they numbered ten thousand. You can fancy them waiting patiently hour after hour, while the incoming water crept up the banks, lifting the brown seaweed and flooding the creeks until word was given that the tide was at its height; then, with the band playing "God Save the King" and "Off She Goes," and with the gulls crying and the crowds cheering, the ship passed down the slipway to the river.

* * *

I left the house and, opening the wooden gate, made my way between blackberry bushes to the water's edge. A shed stands on the site of the old building yard, and yachts lie on the bank where the great ships grew. I found a rowing-boat, cut in half with its bows pointing to the sky and a small wooden seat inside; and there I sat for a long time, watching the waters twisting and curving as they hurried on to the estuary. And I saw the stern of a huge vessel, and the oaken sides and oaken masts rising high above the river; and I heard the wind in the mighty sails and the music of the timbers, and the sigh of the ship as she moved slowly away. But, when I looked again, there was nothing there but the water and the weeds; and all I could hear was the creak of wooden ribs around the bank, an autumn breeze blowing through the trees, and gulls calling to one another on the opposite bank.

DOROTHY ANN LOVELL

Climbing Nightshade

The country has a way,
One notes,
Of reaching into small towns to leave
reminders of itself
Here and there;
That is why, on a narrow street where grass
pokes through the crumbling
asphalt,
There is a tangled bank, unkempt with burdock,
But made splendid by the clustered berries of
nightshade,
That hang ripened and gleaming,
Colored like rubies,
In the autumn sun.

DOLORES CAIRNS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

—and—

Other
Christian Science
Periodicals

founded by Mary Baker Eddy

The Christian Science Journal

Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms, a list of Christian Science Practitioners and Nurses; and articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services. Printed in English; and also in seven other languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; six months, $1.25; three months, 65c; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

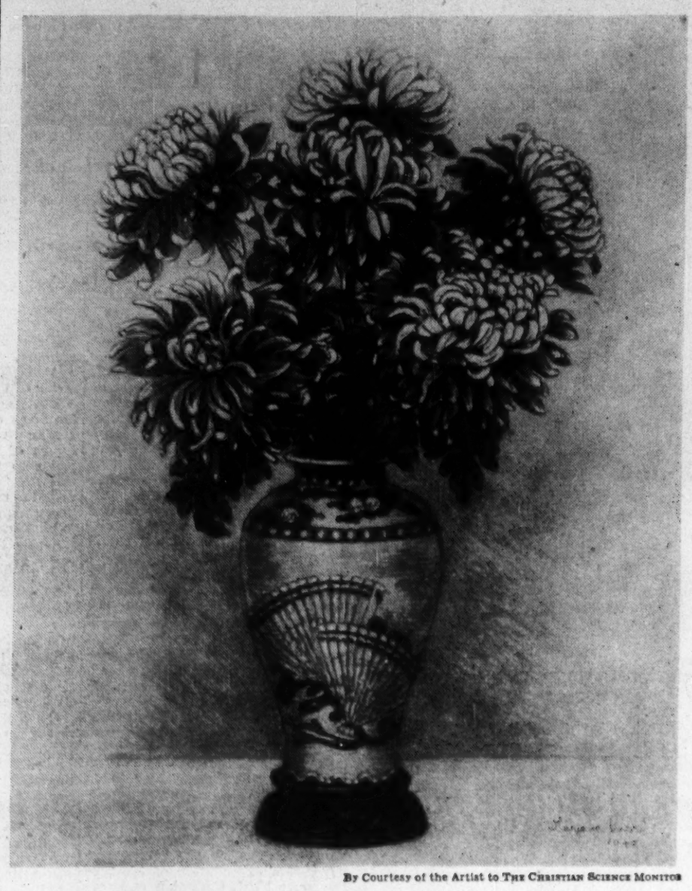
Contains translated articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, with alternate pages of English. German and French editions are published monthly. Price, for either, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Published quarterly are a Scandinavian edition, containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; a Dutch edition; an edition in Braille. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above Christian Science periodicals may be purchased from any Christian Science Reading Room, or direct from the publisher. Use coupon for Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send to the address below the Christian Science Sentinel for 15 weeks, for which I enclose $1.00, in accordance with your Special Introductory Offer.

NAME.....
STREET.....
CITY.....
STATE..... CS-1



By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"Chrysanthemums": *A Pastel Drawing by Marjorie Carr*

In her picture "Chrysanthemums," Mrs. Marjorie Carr has used pastel in combination with pencil work, such details as the petals of the flowers being outlined in pencil. This gives a certain definition to the subject that would be unobtainable by the use of pastel alone. The pink and gold chrysanthemums are arranged in a cream and bronze vase, set against a background of turquoise blue. Mrs. Carr has exhibited for the last three years at the annual exhibition of the Pastel Society in London.

Listen to the Linnets

One of the most delightful bird sounds or noises to be heard in England is the concert-singing of a flock of several hundreds, and sometimes of a thousand or more linnets in September and October, and even later in the year, before these great congregations have been broken up or have migrated. . . . The linnet has a little twittering song with breaks in it and small chirping sounds, and when a great multitude of birds sing together, the sound at a distance of fifty or sixty yards is as of a high wind among the trees, but on a nearer approach the mass of sound resolves itself into a tangle of thousands of individual sounds, resembling that of a great concourse of starlings at roosting time, but more musical in character. It is as if hundreds of fairy minstrels were all playing on stringed and wind instruments of various forms, every one intent on his own performance without regard to the others.

The field finch does not twitter or chirp and has no break or sudden change in his song, which is composed of a series of long-drawn notes, the first somewhat throaty but growing clearer and brighter towards the end, so that when thousands sing together it is as if they sang in perfect unison, the effect on the hearing being like that on the sight of flowing water or of rain when the multitudinous falling drops appear as silvery-grey lines on the vision. It is an exceedingly beautiful effect, and so far as I know unique among birds that have a habit of singing in large companies.—From "Far Away and Long Ago," by W. H. Hudson. (New York: Dutton.)

Counterpoint

Pigeons' wings flickering dark and light
In the twilight sky
As the flock wedges and tatters out
Play a counterpoint lovely beyond all music
To the languor of gold-green lawns
And the honeyed fall of low sunlight
On maples.

JANE CAPEN

This Is to Instruct In the Arts

It is a very absorbing business, as everyone knows who has tried it, to instruct in the arts. To seize the individuality, to bring the "spark" to life, to help it to develop; to cleanse it of obstruction, to ennoble the taste, to wrestle with bad habits, with petty self-love; to request, insist, demand; to be affectionate toward the pupil and to reprove him; ceaselessly to keep his interest in human material alive; to feed him on your best ideas; with joy and solicitude to follow after his slightest growth.—From "My Life in the Russian Theatre," by Vladimir Nemirovich-Dantchenko. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Setting a Fashion in New Guinea

The kanakas were crowding about as usual, gaping at us but keeping a little out of the way. I thought it would be a good idea to get some of them to help with the baggage. The packs were getting light now, but the going was very steep and I wanted to save the boys as much as possible, in view of the uncertainties ahead. Casting about for something to offer them in trade, I came across the piece of red calico and had an inspiration.

Calling Ewunga to me, I tore a strip of the stuff about an inch wide, and told him to bind it around his head and try to set a style for the kanakas. Ewunga has a lot of savvy, for a native, and acted out his part to perfection. He received the strip of calico as if it had been a precious gift, binding it round his head and strutting pompously before the admiring kanakas. The other boys got the idea, too, and crowded about him to touch it and look at it.

The kanakas were properly impressed. Within half an hour we could have bought all the pigs in the village, I think, for strips of that calico, but since we couldn't very well take the pigs with us, we didn't buy any. There was a regular scramble to earn the red headbands by carrying our packs. I allowed the kanakas to carry only the more cumbersome packs, with which they could not easily run away, and instructed each boy whose pack was carried by a kanaka to keep right beside the pack and watch it. . . .

Our escort took us over a trail that led up the side of another steep mountain to the neighborhood of a village which they called Kubisawana. They would not come farther, so we paid off the carriers with strips of the promised red calico, and they lost no time in binding the bright bands about their heads as Ewunga had done. When the Kubisawana natives showed up, they seemed almost as much impressed by those flaming headbands as by our white skins.

The new natives seemed a little more friendly than the people of the last few villages. When I made them understand that we would give them pieces of the red calico for food, we soon had all we could use. I had never dreamed that the new style would catch on so quickly.—From "The Land That Time Forgot," by Michael Leahy and Maurice Crain. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

"Today hath need of thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a period of national emergency there is always more need than ever for trained workers, for men and women fitted to do particular types of work. There is even greater need for workers who are learning to serve mankind through spiritual thinking. Right thinking, expressed in terms of daily living, is the need of the hour.

The world has need of consecrated workers, of laborers who are alert and honest in their work for the world. We need men and women who will lift up the standard of goodness and truth through the demonstration of spiritual qualities in daily living. There is need of humility, purity of thought, self-sacrifice, obedience to the Ten Commandments, and to all that is implied in the admonition to take up the cross and follow in the footsteps of our blessed Master. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 6):

"From duty's claims no life is free,
Behold, today hath need of thee."

Through one's understanding of the spiritual and indissoluble relationship of God and man one is able to give valuable service to the world. Christian Science enables men to know God aright and to demonstrate His allness in their daily experience. There is no excuse for ignorant worship. In the words of Paul (Acts 17:23), "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Spirit, Mind, the author of all good; hence the pictures of despair and suffering presented by corporeal sense are unreal and untrue, incapable of enforcing their claims to reality. Spiritual understanding of the eternal operation of divine Principle gives us the correct viewpoint. Thus we are enabled to aid in lifting the burden of suffering that accompanies the belief of evil as real.

An aggressive claim which attempts to impede right action is the belief that mankind has now reached the peak of progress and must therefore take retrograde steps. The falsity of this contention becomes plain when we realize that the only true progress is spiritual, and that spiritual gains cannot be lost. Mortal mind may seem to advance and recede; but those who are led by divine Science go steadily forward.

One will not be discouraged by the claims of evil when he understands that obedience to God's law brings spiritual enlightenment and progress, and, if we obey God, there are no backward steps. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 170), "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress." God is the only cause, and evil is therefore without entity. Sin, sickness, and destruction are the results of the belief that life and intelligence are in matter. These evils are but illusions of mortal mind, and the realization of the allness of good frees us from materiality. The real man is at the standpoint of perfection, and men steadily advance toward the demonstration of complete harmony as they learn more and more of the allness of God.

Every consecrated worker helps to clear the way for those who follow. Our Master felt keenly the need of willing workers, and his words are a challenge to every Christian. He said (Matthew 9:37, 38), "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

What and where is the harvest into which Christ Jesus prayed laborers might be sent? Our work does not consist of changing or converting the real man, who, according to Scripture, is already perfect, made in God's likeness. Rather does our work lie in reconciling mankind to the spiritual facts of being. The humble and receptive thought is more readily lifted to an understanding of God's allness and presence, but all must eventually know God as divine Mind, Life, and Truth. And as men understand God, they reflect more and more of divine intelligence and spiritual power.

The laborer's work is individual, although affecting all within the radius of his activity. A single candle benefits all who are reached by its light. Each one who demonstrates, even in a small measure, his unity with God, lightens the way for others. The writer recalls how, through the healing in Christian Science of one woman, twelve persons were attracted to the study of this religion. So impressed were they with the remarkable change in this woman that they sought to know something of the system that had brought about her cure.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 29 of Science and Health: "Christian experience teaches faith in the right and disbelief in the wrong. It bids us work the more earnestly in times of persecution, because then our labor is more needed." The belief that life is in matter is the would-be persecutor, and consecrated labor is needed to uncover and destroy this belief. Christians are called to this high duty, and they will not fail to perform it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Ce jour même a besoin de toi"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

Quand la nation se trouve dans des circonstances critiques, on a grand besoin de personnes expertes, d'hommes et de femmes aptes à certaines besognes spéciales. Ce qui est encore plus nécessaire, ce sont les travailleurs apprenant à servir le genre humain par le penser spirituel. A l'heure actuelle, ce qu'il faut avant tout, c'est le penser juste produisant des fruits dans la vie journalière.

Le monde a besoin de travailleurs consacrés, d'ouvriers vigilants, de disciples qui travaillent sincèrement pour le genre humain. Il nous faut des hommes et des femmes qui lèvent bien haut l'étendard de la bonté et de la vérité, qui démontrent dans leur vie quotidienne les qualités spirituelles. Les choses dont nous avons besoin, c'est l'humilité, la pureté mentale, l'abnégation, l'obéissance aux dix commandements et à l'exhortation du saint Maître qui nous demande de prendre notre croix et de le suivre. Comme le dit un cantique (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, No 6):

"Ta vie a ses devoirs, sa loi;
Ce jour même a besoin de toi."

Si l'on comprend le rapport spirituel indissoluble unissant l'homme à Dieu, l'on peut rendre de précieux services à l'humanité. Par la Science Chrétienne, les hommes apprennent à connaître Dieu, ils peuvent démontrer dans la vie journalière Sa totalité. Rien n'excuse l'adoration ignorante. Paul disait (Actes 17:23): "Ce que vous honorez sans le connaître, je viens, moi, vous le révéler!" La Science Chrétienne déclare que Dieu est Esprit, Entendement infini, l'auteur de la création parfaite; donc les tableaux de désespoir et de souffrance présentés par le sens corporel sont faux, illusoires, incapables de rendre effectives leurs prétentions à la réalité. Pour obtenir le point de vue correct, il faut comprendre spirituellement l'opération constante du divin Principe. Ceci nous aide à faire disparaître le fardeau des peines accompagnant la croyance que le mal est réel.

Parmi les prétentions agressives qui tâchent d'entraver l'action juste, on trouve la croyance que le genre humain est parvenu à l'apogée du progrès et doit maintenant rétrograder. La fausseté de cet argument devient évidente quand on comprend que le seul progrès véritable est spirituel et que les gains spirituels ne peuvent se perdre. L'entendement mortel semble avancer puis reculer; mais ceux qui se laissent conduire par la Science divine poursuivent toujours leur marche en avant.

Les prétentions du mal ne peuvent décourager ceux qui comprennent qu'obéir à la loi de Dieu apporte la lumière et les progrès spirituels; et si nous obéissons à Dieu, nous n'aurons point à retracer nos pas. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, dit, à la page 170 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La causation spirituelle est l'unique question à considérer, car plus que toute autre question, la causation spirituelle a trait au progrès humain." Dieu étant l'unique cause, le mal est sans entité. Le péché, la maladie, la destruction proviennent de la croyance que la vie et l'intelligence sont dans la matière. Ces maux représentent les illusions de l'entendement mortel; et si l'on réalise la totalité du bien, on est affranchi du matérialisme. L'homme réel existe au niveau même de la perfection, et à mesure qu'ils apprennent à connaître la totalité de Dieu, les humains avancent toujours vers la démonstration de l'harmonie complète.

Tout travailleur consacré rend service à ceux qui viendront après lui, car il aide à niveler leur chemin. Notre Maître savait combien les bons travailleurs sont nécessaires, et ses paroles devraient être pour tous les chrétiens un claironnant appel. Il disait (Matthieu 9:37, 38): "La moisson est grande, mais il y a peu d'ouvriers. Priez donc le maître de la moisson d'envoyer des ouvriers dans sa moisson."

Qu'est-ce que cette moisson où le Christ Jésus demandait que le Père envoyât des ouvriers? Notre travail ne consiste pas à changer l'homme réel, à le convertir, puisque d'après les Ecritures, il est déjà parfait, créé à la ressemblance de Dieu. En revanche, nos efforts doivent tendre à réconcilier les humains avec les faits spirituels de l'être. La mentalité humble et réceptive s'élève plus facilement qu'une autre jusqu'à la compréhension de la présence et de la totalité divines, mais tous devront finir par connaître Dieu comme étant la Vie, la Vérité, l'Entendement divin. Or en comprenant Dieu, les hommes peuvent refléter toujours davantage l'intelligence divine et le pouvoir spirituel.

Le travail du disciple est individuel; pourtant dans sa sphère d'activité chacun peut en ressentir les bons effets. La flamme d'une bougie rend service à tous ceux qu'atteint sa lumière. Quiconque démontre, fût-ce dans une faible mesure, son unité avec Dieu, éclaire le sentier que suivront d'autres pèlerins. L'auteur du présent article fut témoin du fait suivant: parce qu'une certaine dame avait été guérie en Science Chrétienne, douze autres personnes entreprirent l'étude de cette religion. Frappées du changement remarquable qui s'était produit chez leur connaissance, elles cherchèrent à s'instruire du système qui avait accompli cette guérison.

Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 29 de *Science et Santé*: "L'expérience chrétienne inculque la foi dans le bien et l'incrédulité à l'égard du mal. Elle nous engage à travailler plus assidûment en temps de persécution, parce qu'alors notre travail est plus nécessaire." La croyance que la vie est dans la matière, voilà ce qui prétend nous persécuter; pour démasquer cette croyance et la détruire, il faut travailler avec consécration. Les chrétiens sont appelés à remplir cet important devoir, et ils ne failliront pas à leur tâche.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Triolet

Autumn descends on golden wings
Like myriad birds from the memoried
bough.
With a song as of feathered whisperings,
Autumn descends on golden wings,
And suddenly silence is all that sings—
Stillness to stillness of heart, as now
Autumn descends on golden wings.
Like myriad birds from the memoried
bough,

C. W. M.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

Published by The Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

French or German Translations
Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

Hudson C. Burr
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Sidelights on War Aid ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

We pick up a good many bits of information around Washington which are sometimes more interesting than the longer stories. Here is a selection of gleanings from the past week that we meant to write into something more general, but perhaps it's better we didn't.

All the surface expressions of confidence that Russia will be able to hold out are perfectly genuine. Averell Harriman came back from Moscow more convinced than anyone here expected that the Russians had the stuff in them for a long effort.

Of course, that is only part of the Russian story. No one really expects them to be able to hold the present line indefinitely. And as they move back they lose an increasing percentage of their industrial resources. That means the farther back they go the more they must depend on American shipments. And if they have to fall back too far the problem of getting American goods to them can become just as difficult as the present problem of getting goods in to China via the Burma Road.

Russian Requests Were Moderate

For these reasons everyone in high authority admits it is somewhat of a gamble to send good American guns and planes to Russia if the Russians can maintain a front somewhere. One of the reasons it was decided to take the risk was the extraordinary reasonableness and common sense the Russians exhibited in the Moscow conference. The American and British delegations arrived there expecting the Russians to ask for everything including the moon. Instead the Russian requests were moderate, and actually within the power of both Anglo-American factory production, and available shipping.

What the Russians asked for primarily were (a) tanks, and (b) planes. But the quantities were reasonable. Incidentally, all Government experts returning from Russia seem to agree on the competence of the Russian mechanics in mastering the new American equipment. They had expected bungling. They found young mechanics, eager to master a new model, well grounded in their work, extremely quick to learn. Most important, there was no prejudice or false pride which kept the Russians from accepting a model different from their own.

On that point feeling in the Army Air Corps is still strong against the British for having taken so long to be convinced about "Flying Fortresses," and it has taken a new turn over the famous Bell "Airacobra" which Army pilots here consider about the best pursuit ship in any Army anywhere. They sent a squadron over months ago and only last week did the British try it out.

It's all resulting in an American tendency among American air officers to want to do the job themselves. They are expressing cynical disbelief in the extent of the trial given the "Airacobras" and adding, "If the British won't use the good stuff we send over, it's high time we kept it in our own hands and started using it ourselves." There is an increasing amount of talk along this line in all the services, which parallels the general trend of public and Congressional opinion towards intervention.

Why Britons Prefer Own Planes

Actually, those "in the know" are quite aware of the British reasons. Over in England they have built up a large surplus of planes—well beyond existing operational capacity. Naturally they prefer to keep on using their own familiar equipment.

Having a large reserve of planes is excellent. But since there is a reserve on hand in England, the pilots over here do more grumbling about having to get along with short quotas for the American operating squadrons. The probability is decreasing overseas shipments and increasing deliveries to the American forces.

Having been away from Washington for several months, we are struck by the decided decrease in isolationism. It is particularly noticeable in social gatherings where the rabid isolationists of last summer are showing interest for the first time in hearing the other side of the case and admitting that perhaps they have been mistaken. In fact, the only place we encountered strong isolationism recently was in Wall Street. Brokers there say that Mr. Hoover has been very active recently seeking converts for extreme isolationism. Mr. Hoover, they say, has been introducing his former Berlin representative, John Hartigan, to the sympathetic brokers and making several converts to isolationism in the process. Ben Smith, known as "The Wolf of Wall Street," is also represented as doing yeoman work for the isolationist cause, using the argument that Hitler is bound to win anyway so everyone might as well learn to do business with him the Nazi way.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

Armistice Day and the Voice of Youth ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Groups of young people in cities all over the country are preparing to remind the Nation on Armistice Day that not all the opposition to the Administration's foreign policy comes from its political opponents. Among Methodist young people, who are planning peace demonstrations on the November 11 holiday, as among young people of some other Protestant denominations, there is a strong pacifist movement. It is a quiet movement, not given to headline-making pronouncements such as win the America First people space on front pages, and for that reason is sometimes underestimated.

Yet its importance should not be minimized. In the Methodist youth societies alone there are 2,000,000 young persons, and other denominations claim youth groups of proportionate size. The leaders of these young people may very well not speak for their whole membership, but these leaders, according to the Peace Commission of the church here, are overwhelmingly "non-interventionist." a recent statement isued by the National Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., expressed this point of view emphatically.

Appeal Against War

"While our Nation hovers threateningly on the brink of war, the National Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship, inspired by the ideals of the Prince of Peace, calls upon all Methodist youth to rally to keep the United States out of war," the call began.

This group is urging that the Neutrality Act be retained. It is also doing all it can to help the conscientious objectors to military service, about 1,500 of whom are now in civilian public service camps. Young men who enter these camps must pay their own expenses, and the Conference is urging young people to fast for one meal and send the money saved to the Methodist Commission on World Peace.

This plan and the proposal for Armistice Day demonstrations were approved at a meeting of leaders from 26 State student movements and 66 church conferences.

In sympathy with the stand of the young people is the Ministers' No War Committee which claims 2,200 Protestant pastors of 27 denominations as members. This group, headed by Dr. Albert W. Palmer of Chicago, emphatically opposes modification of the Neutrality Act and is asking ministers to send letters of protest to the President and to Congress.

Co-ordination Sought

But it is doing something more than that. It is urging the ministers to do their part to educate the public on the bases of a just and enduring peace, and to persuade them to give more strenuous efforts to co-ordinate "peace thinking and efforts."

Because of their sincere devotion to world peace and their interest in other Nations, these groups cannot be classed lightly as isolationist. Their reasoning just happens to lead them down the same road as those who believe the United States should live "for itself alone." Because their reasoning has led them down this street, the isolationists can easily claim them as allies.

To what extent the views of these religious leaders are shared by their followers is difficult to measure. The church people themselves have made no attempt to take a poll. There are even other church leaders who do not agree with them. Notable are the 1,100 Protestant bishops, deans, and clergymen who pledged their support to the peoples fighting against Fascism.

Right now the non-intervention religionists seem to be obstructing this effort. But these people, because of the sincerity of their purpose, can be counted on to render help to the cause espoused by many ardent interventionists—the establishment of a free world order after military hostilities cease. When that time comes the America First group may want to disown the pacifists.

To Change the Subject:

Britain's Women Spread Their Wings ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

A few weeks ago a British merchant ship smeared with unsightly blobs of paint sidled cautiously into port somewhere in Egypt. Brine-soaked lines smacked on the dock, drew taut, and a grimy gangplank thumped into place.

From ship to shore trooped women in khaki—officers of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. The first detachment of the W. A. A. F. ordered to foreign service!

Perhaps there was a bit of a smile teasing at the mouths of these uniformed girls of Britain as they swung into step—It may have been a smile of triumph. Perhaps they were recalling that day in September of 1939 when England declared war on Germany and the Air Ministry declared there'd be no women in the flying service.

Earned a Right to Smile

Today is a brighter one for the eager women fliers of England. They've earned a right to that smile. Earned it with wings, riding wind and cloud as they shuttled planes from factory to air field, earned it as flight mechanics and ground crews. Earned it the hard way by proving themselves not only as efficient as men, but sometimes maybe even a little bit better.

These women of England have won their battle with deeds, not just words. It gives courage to women fliers in America. Their victory is still to come.

In 1939 the hearts of air-minded girls beat in a quick tune of joy. Women were to be included in the Civil Aeronautical Authority pilot training program! They crammed for the required exams, and made for the nearest airport. Between 300 and 400 young women put in sufficient plain and fancy flying hours that year to win their wings.

Then suddenly it was ceiling zero. In July of 1940, another, enlarged defense program replaced the first. It was for Army pilots only. All the C. A. A. could offer the girls was "reduced rates."

Again women pilots were back where they started—on the ground. That is, as far as Government sponsorship was concerned. But before you could say "contact," these doughty airwomen were off anew, this time under their own financial power.

The Women Flyers of America, they called themselves when they organized in June, 1940. The fire of feminine patriotism flared from Maine to California. Stenographers, beauticians, nurses, librarians, clerks, pretty girls, plain girls, girls with high salaries, girls with very small ones, met over teacups in Miami, after office hours in New Haven, on the front porch steps in Crete, Nebraska.

Their purpose: a trained auxiliary air corps to be ready in case of emergency. Branches of the W. F. O. A. sprung up almost overnight. The women were serious about this matter of flying. It was no frivolous sky-dream of a flock of publicity-seeking glamour girls who wanted their pictures taken in helmets and goggles.

They meant business, these girls. Take this group, for instance, around the dinner table in a Boston restaurant.

"How am I going to scrape up that $350 to cover the ground course and flying instruction? I'm going to cut out all social life, for one thing. I'm going to work three months, if I can, without taking my usual day off." It was a former airline stewardess.

"I'm going to save all my tips. Instead of buying clothes as I usually do with my tip money, I'm going to use it for the $50 lesson-blocks." This was the beautician, her dark eyes shining with purpose.

The pretty blonde was pouting a little. Here she'd had seven weeks of ground school work and hadn't been able to get up yet. Last Sunday she had waited all day at the airport. The boys in training as army pilots came first. And there were too many of them!

They're Out to Get Their Wings

The chairman of the Boston chapter was a vivacious dark-haired bank clerk. She had already soloed and was piling up her hours for a private license.

The young library worker, with level blue eyes under trim-clipped bangs, had seen a lot of air miles slip under the wings. She's taking advanced maneuvers and cross-country flying now, and is almost ready for a private license. It's meant a lot of penny-pinching, forgoing of vacation cruises and other junkets that most girls save up for. But the little librarian doesn't complain. She'll take her cruising in the air, thank you.

This is just one group. Many like them are scrimping and flying, too. They could wish that Uncle Sam would take his flying nieces a little more seriously. If it's deeds he wants, though, he's going to get 'em. Like their brave English cousins, the American girls are out to earn their wings—even if it takes the hard way to do it.

Statue of Liberty Has an Anniversary

Beacon of freedom in New York Harbor has inspired travelers since 1884.

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A week ago I took the ferry to Staten Island with friends from Mexico City who wanted a smell of the sea. It was a blue-and-gold October Sunday afternoon and New York Bay spread its wide expanse quietly about us. A single ship passed on our port side—a rusty red tramp, adventure-bound under the anomalous name of Silver Sandal.

There were few persons on the ferry. The hurrying throngs seemed to have vanished with the wandering musicians who had whanged their accordions, violins, and guitars so lustily on the ferry's decks during summer days and nights. A sense of autumn peace stole over us. There was the Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," calm and impeturbable, her torch held high.

"How well I remember my first sight of her from the deck of a liner as we crept into port," an English friend remarked. "Everyone was watching for her. We hardly felt we had arrived in America until we had been given her welcome."

"How old do you suppose she is?" queried her husband. We surmised about 60 years.

Liberty Has Birthday

Shortly after, a notice came to my desk—"The Statue of Liberty is having a birthday—she'll be 55 years old on Oct. 28."

"How very young," I thought, "as liberty goes. She's still a mere babe for all her sturdy arm and flowing draperies of bronze, our Statue of Liberty. She needs looking after."

Thinking along these lines, I was struck by the fact that the gift of the Statue of Liberty from the French Nation to the United States was predicated on our willingness and ability to provide a suitable foundation, or pedestal for it to rest upon. It was only thus that they agreed to present us with the statue. This seemed simple and easy enough, but demonstrating our readiness to receive it proved to be another matter.

This Liberty was no lightweight. If we were going to make her at home in America, we had to set her up on a sure foundation. A Pedestal Committee was organized, but hindrances, confusion and vexations of all kind beset it. Money was hard to get. Delay grew chronic. The Committee was almost in despair.

In the words of the New York Daily Tribune of Sept. 26, 1886: "Probably no one not on the Committee will ever realize what a 'white elephant' on its hands this magnificent gift from the French people has been."

White elephant, indeed! Were we going to feel that way about Liberty in America? No! The Committee persisted. As it laboriously collected contributions to the Fund, the doners were allowed to write their names in a large volume. You can scan it today in the New York Historical Society, if you're good at reading strange autographs. Entertainments and benefits were given.

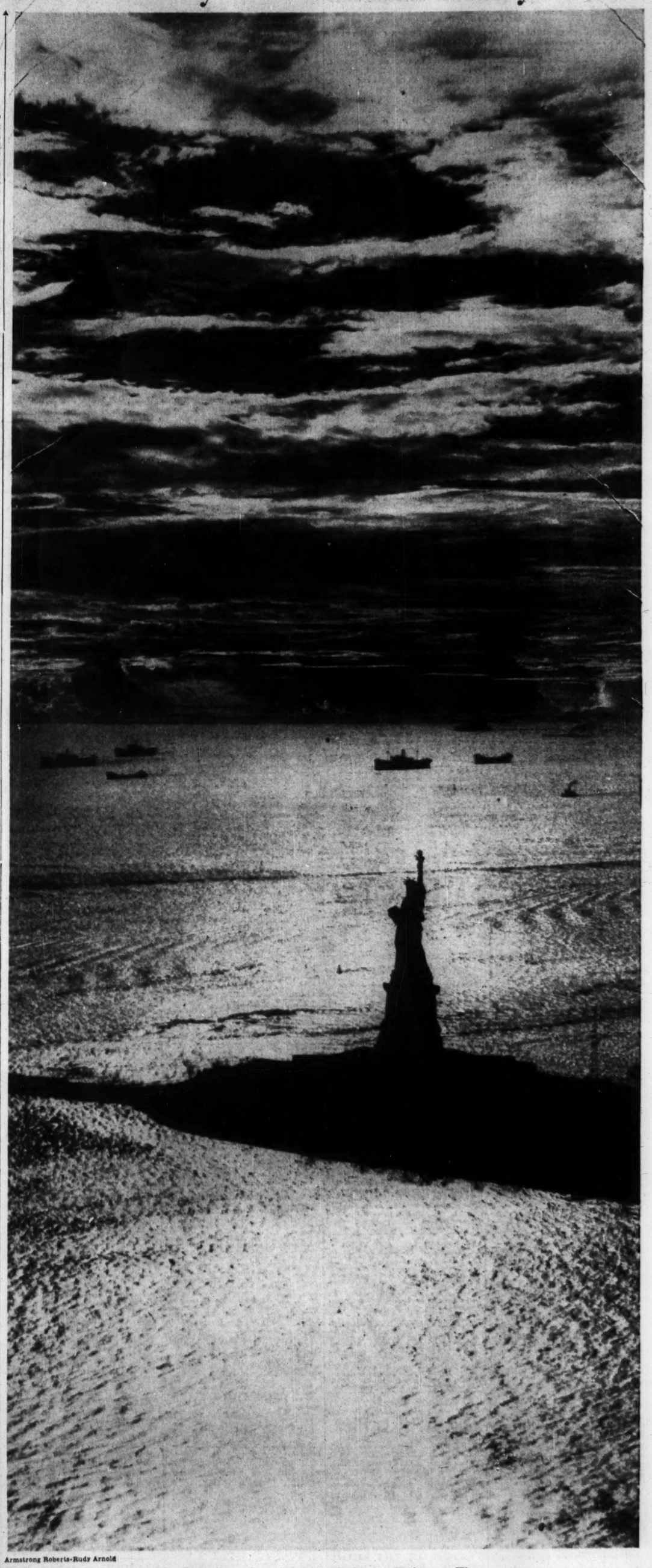
Fund Is Complete

Finally enough money was gathered to pay for the foundation. Congress passed a bill appropriating $56,500 in a lump sum for the expenses of the unveiling. An interesting restriction, however, was attached to the bill. No part of the appropriation was to be used to foot a wine or liquor bill. The poor Pedestal Committee faced another quandary. How were they going to entertain the French officials invited to the unveiling on Croton water?

Bartholdi who had made the gigantic statue that united two nations in their love of liberty; Count de Lesseps who had built the Suez Canal; Eugene Spuller, the friend of Gambetta, and General Grevy, brother of the President of France—they were all on the way over to be feted as the guests of the Nation. This may have seemed the darkest hour of all to the badgered Pedestal Committee. Finally in desperation, the Chamber of Commerce was prevailed upon to do the honors and a dinner was given at Delmonico's with all the trimmings. But the amendment stood. Liberty was not going to mixed up with intoxicants in America. It would keep a clear head.

The great day arrived. Oct. 28, 1886. A long procession moved over the water to Bedloe's Island. The Statue of Liberty was received officially by President Cleveland. Chauncy Depew and Senator W. M. Evarts were to deliver orations. But while the Senator was speaking, the Frenchman who was to pull the cord to unveil the statue, mistook the applause for his cue and released the veil. Madness of the sirens and whistles broke loose, the crowds cheered, and nobody ever heard the rest of the Senator's oration on Liberty.

America took the Statue of Liberty to its heart without any further words about it. It has stood in its affections ever since, on the solid foundation we so urgently laid. Not a person sails across the waters of New York Bay but casts a reflective or a loving glance her way. Not a traveler comes into port but hails her, not a ship departs but carries the memory of her high-held torch to cheer it over the uncertain seas and to light the dark places of earth.



Armstrong Roberts-Rudy Arnold

The Boisterous Sea of Liberty Is Never Without a Wave

Thomas Jefferson

'Macbeth' Revived—Monday Symphony—Radio Prospects

Maurice Evans Stars With Judith Anderson

By L. A. Sloper

"Macbeth," shortest of Shakespeare's tragedies, is also one of the most difficult to realize in the theater. It presents problems which tax the ingenuity of the stage director, and makes even greater demands upon the players. It has infrequently been done in recent years, and never, so far as I can recall, adequately.

Maurice Evans' revival is therefore especially welcome. The production is easily the best within memory. Visually, it is superb. The settings and costumes are of an exceptional beauty in line, composition, and color. The direction is imaginative. The action is swift. Mr. Engel's music evokes mystery and horror by utilizing the modernist technique, and reverts to Scottish tunes to set a background for the scenes of revelry.

In order to speed the performance, the play has been divided into two acts, with 19 scenes, and a unit set is employed which can readily be adapted to represent camp, heath, or castle. Canny use has been made of lighting. Most of the scenes are darkly expressive of tragic gloom. The witches are introduced as shadows on a transparent screen. Their cave is lighted from within. The appearance of the supernatural spirits is suggested by flashes, and the presence at the banquet of Banquo's Ghost by a steady light, thrown first on a chair, then on the throne. On the opening night the light cues were bungled on several occasions, but the intention was apparent. The production hurdles, in short, have been successfully surmounted.

* * *

The problems of the players are in a sense analogous. The speed of the action in the early scenes is such that it is all but impossible to outline character or to clarify motivation. It is extraordinarily difficult within so brief a period to prepare an audience for the murder of the kindly Duncan. But the playwright is concerned primarily not with the crime but with the consequences and penalties it entails. This is a tragedy, not a melodrama. Once the murder has been accomplished, the play takes on body. The study of its effect on the characters of its perpetrators is profound and moving.

It is evident that Mr. Evans has a thorough intellectual grasp of the mentality of Macbeth. He sees him as an honest soldier suddenly overwhelmed by ambition but weak of will until he is steeled by his wife; thereafter the prey of his conscience and his fear. But the actor is not entirely successful in the projection of this character.

Mr. Evans has been especially effective in the embodying of such characters as Richard II and the Dauphin. He proved his abilities as a comedian with his Malvolio, if not with his Falstaff. His Hamlet was less compelling. He lacks the presence and the voice for portrayal of a great tragic figure. The grand style eludes him. Its wide sweep, its orotund tones, the rhythmic beauty of its poetry are wanting. The enunciation is wonderfully clear, but the revealing poetic flame is absent.

* * *

Miss Anderson, like Mr. Evans, had her effective moments, but on the whole her impersonation of Lady Macbeth was disappointing. Her movement was studied, her speech mannered. Even in the sleepwalking scene she could not convey the necessary sense of tragic horror. In this scene, too, she was handicapped by too liberal lighting; it should be played in semi-obscurity, with just enough light to show facial expression.

There were several commendable performances among the rest of the cast: Ralph Clanton's Malcolm, Staats Cotsworth's Banquo, and William Hansen's Porter.

The cuts in the text were useful. Yound Siward and Hecate were eliminated, and the scene between Malcolm and Macduff at the castle of the English king was shortened to good advantage.

The audience remained to recall the principals several times after the final curtain.

'Macbeth'

Colonial Theater, Boston—For two weeks beginning Oct. 27, 1941, Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," staged by Margaret Webster, scenery designed by Samuel Leve, costumes by Lemuel Ayres, incidental music by Lehman Engel. A Maurice Evans production in association with John Haggott. The cast:

First Witch	Grace Coppin
Second Witch	Abby Lewis
Third Witch	William Hansen
Duncan, King of Scotland	Harry Irvine
Malcolm	Ralph Clanton
Donalbain	William Nichols
Menteith	Ernest Graves
Angus	Philip Huston
Lennox	Erford Gage
Caithness	Walter Williams
Fleance	Alex Courtney
Sergeant	John Ireland
Ross	Henry Brandon
Macbeth	Maurice Evans
Banquo	Staats Cotsworth
Lady Macbeth	Judith Anderson
A Messenger	John Straub
Sexton	Irving Morrow
A Porter	William Hansen
Macduff	Herbert Rudley
An Old Man	Gregory Morton
A Page	Jackie Ayers
First Murderer	John Ireland
Second Murderer	John Straub
Lady Macduff	Viola Keats
Boy	Richard Tyler
A Doctor	Harry Irvine
A Waiting-Gentlewoman	Grace Coppin
A Young Soldier	Alex Courtney
Siward	Gregory Morton

Vandamm

Margaret Webster

Director of "Macbeth," now at the Colonial.

'Separate Rooms'

At the Wilbur—Farce by Joseph Carole and Alan Dinehart in collaboration with Alex Gottlieb and Edmund Joseph, directed by Mr. Dinehart, and presented by Ben F. Stein. The cast includes:

Gary Bryce	Lionel Ince
Taggert	Kirk Brown
Don Stackhouse	Lyle Talbot
Scoop Davis	Warren Douglas
Pamela Barry	Anita Sten
Jim Stackhouse	Alan Dinehart
Linda Roberts	Virginia Smith
Leona Sharpe	Madora Keene

'Separate Rooms'

The query often heard among movie-goers: "I wonder what became of so-and-so?" is answered in several cases at the Wilbur, where "Separate Rooms" began a Boston engagement last night. Alan Dinehart, Lyle Talbot, and Anna Sten head the cast.

Some two years ago, it appears, the always versatile Mr. Dinehart felt the time had come to depart from Hollywood and venture into other fields. With the help of Edmund Joseph, Alex Gottlieb, and a memory for double entendre lines of various vintages, he wrote a play. And now here it is in Boston—after many months in New York.

Controlled by "Thanks for My Wife, Inc.," of Hollywood, it is presented by Ben F. Stein. In it, it would seem, the authors sought to write something filled with sparkling humor which would compensate for the absence of the gaiety of youth. And to get this sparkle they threw in liberal quantities of vaudeville cynicism, mild profanity and the wise-cracking lines which pass for sophistication in certain circles. The designer of the single, inexpensive set, co-operated by making a bar a prominent feature.

That the audience last night responded with many hearty laughs was mainly due to the skill of Mr. Dinehart himself—who also directs the play. As a gossip columnist he is concerned about a romantic brother—played by Lyle Talbot—who is inveigled into marrying an ambitious actress, portrayed by Miss Sten.

There is also a spirited damsel—played by Virginia Smith—who is one of the columnist's co-workers. She flits in and out of the story, garbed in colorful costumes.

The rest of the cast is competent enough to have made the play a success in New York—and to have pleased the Wilbur audience well enough apparently.—D. M.

On the Stage

"Banjo Eyes," which brings Eddie Cantor to the Colonial in Boston on Nov. 10, will omit its engagement of a week in Washington, according to the New York Times, and add a third week to its stay in Boston. The show is scheduled to open in New York on Dec. 4.

* * *

Additions to the cast of "Junior Miss," which comes to the Wilbur in Boston on Nov. 10 include John Cashman, Billy Redfield, Robert Willey, Peter Scott, James Elliott, Jack Manning, Walter Collins, Jack Geer, and Edwin Mills.

* * *

Bobby Clark is going into the Theater Guild's revival of "The Rivals" to play the role of Bob Acres. He will be co-starred with Walter Hampden and Mary Boland. In featured roles will be Haila Stoddard, Helen Ford and Donald Burr.

Koussevitzky, Ravel And Beethoven

Musically, Ravel, by evidence of the playing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor, in Symphony Hall last night, was no Frenchman; he was pure Russian, right down from Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff. His orchestral arrangement of Moussorgsky's set of piano pieces, "Pictures at an Exhibition," makes that point clear enough; at any rate as Dr. Koussevitzky handles them. Ravel simply takes up Rimsky-Korsakoff's job and puts Moussorgsky's ideas into big instrumental shape. He surpasses in magnificence of tone design anything that Rimsky-Korsakoff ever did for Moussorgsky and he adds fancies that he picks up from the early scoring of Stravinsky.

Listeners used to think of Ravel as belonging to the school of Debussy, and no doubt he does ally himself there in some of his works. For such a skillful adapter can catch the method of any composer; and making use of it, he can still express plenty of individuality. He can be somebody besides himself and yet remain original. But Ravel, whatever else he proves himself, is always a practical man of music. What he does succeeds. His music lands on programs and stays there. It keeps its place in the repertory, because it can be conveniently performed and can be agreeably listened to.

The "Pictures" are as great material as Moussorgsky is great tone thinker; and that brings Ravel, as the man by whom they become exhibitable, up to a pretty high position. Pianists play the pieces and make no particular hit with them. An orchestra plays Ravel's arrangement, and hearers are exalted. It is astonishing that Ravel should find such opportunities in mere pages of piano notes for the contrasts of color and for the varieties of shading that he does; and everything so inevitable, no striving.

To look a little way back in time, Liszt showed how the thing could be accomplished, though he devised his arrangements on a reverse plan. He transcribed orchestral subjects for piano, and in his way he rose to top heights of eloquence too. If Ravel hangs on to the approval of audiences for his kind of republishment as Liszt holds on for his, he will do pretty well.

Dr. Koussevitzky and his men handed out the best they had at the opening of the Monday series of concerts, not only through their modern doings with the "Pictures" in the second half of the evening, but also through their classic efforts with the Beethoven "Eroica" Symphony, No. 3, in the first half. Sometimes a performance is of such impressive power that a listener is compelled to rearrange notions about values; a work has such striking presentation that it becomes by far the best thing the composer ever did. That is no unusual outcome, granted, for an interpretation of the "Eroica." But this time conviction must have struck home permanently to many persons in attendance that here is Beethoven at his very highest, and little chance for dispute. If he outdoes the "Eroica" anywhere, it may be in the slow movement of the Ninth Symphony; certainly, as far as the record of him goes in the symphonies, set them all in a row, No. 3 is number one. Voices may be raised in championship of the Third "Leonore" Overture, but that is written in another form.

Too much cannot be said for the transparency and luminosity of the B. S. O. strings; they are balanced like a quartet, and we can hear right down through the middle of them. Almost outside regular orchestral experience, the second violins sound as clearly as the assertive cellos; and that is saying nothing of the lucid harmony of the woods and brasses. Again, balance. W. P. T.

Murray Korman

Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson

Stars of "Sons of Fun," musical due to make its debut Thursday at the Shubert.

Jan Smeterlin

To be heard in recital at Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, Oct. 29.

Guild of Boston Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

Water colors by Glenn MacNutt will be on exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists through Nov. 8.

Mr. McNutt has made many graphic portrayals of the local scene, going into the country for diversion from townscapes. He paints with vividness and naturalism, and Bostonians cannot fail to recognize familiar street scenes, the "El," trestle and terminal, local markets, cinemas, and residential districts. He registers the details, each in the proper place, and he has an eye for the characterizing feature. However, while he has the ability to describe genre with clarity, he appeals most with his scenes, "Driftwood" and "Rattling Beach," both of which have a pleasing imaginative quality.

* * *

Goyo Block-Prints at Fogg

There is a small exhibition of colored wood-block prints by the most eminent modern exponent, Hasiguti-Goyo (1880-1921), at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge.

This graphic artist emerged in 1913 with a group in Japan, who made an attempt to restore the tradition of genre print-making, or Ukiyoe. The artists, highly appreciative of their own tradition, had also been instructed in Western methods, and some had visited Paris. In their work, they showed two tendencies, deliberate revival of the early style, and emulation of Western painting. To those who understand and love the work of the great epoch of the colored wood-block print, neither tendency proved satisfactory. One seemed uncreative, the other alien.

Goyo had been educated in the style of the West. But he was not westernized to any appreciable extent. The European traits in these prints are subtle. For example, the models seem more social and affable, and the forms have massiveness and tactile quality. Goyo is a sort of Japanese Degas.

It is worth recalling that Degas was in turn inspired by the great print-makers of Ukiyoe. But Goyo's eminence lies in his sheer artistry, his sensitiveness and skill. He knew how to handle his material, how to invest the line with vitality and meaning. Good taste and sensibility stand by the artist, even if he came a good deal later than the epoch for which his talents seemed more expressive. The Goyo figures have no shading; they are akin to Botticelli, who in turn looked back to the Greek draughtsmen that inscribed their genius effectively on pottery.

Tchaikovsky Anniversary On the Air

The Midweek Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Efrem Kurtz will conduct Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, in B Minor, the "Pathétique," tonight just 48 years from the day that the composer conducted its premiere in St. Petersburg (Leningrad), NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30. Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla" will complete the Russian program.

Dick Powell will be master of ceremonies for the "Treasury Hour," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m., in a program which will include Gertrude Lawrence, Charles Boyer, Fay Wray and Kay Kyser. Postmaster General Frank C. Walker will speak from Washington, and an industrial drama will be given from South Bend, Ind.

Elsie Janis, noted World War entertainer, will be heard in songs of the period in "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Wednesday

Variety

Madeleine Carroll of the screen is to be Fred Allen's-guest; George E. Stock of University of Pennsylvania to be collegiate guest; with regulars Kenny Baker, Portland Hoffa, Workshop Players, and Al Goodman's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Herbert Marshall to be Eddie Cantor's guest; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Luise Rainer and Frank Fay to be guests of Ilka Chase; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Speakers

Four newspaper editors to discuss "Are We Going to War, and When?" at annual convention of American Society of Newspaper Editors, Toledo, Ohio; NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:15.

The Young Reviewers of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures to tell their film likes and dislikes in "Children Also Are People"; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Representative Jerry Voorhis, California, on "Price Control Legislation"; "Public Affairs"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Drama

Mortimer Meek's brother-in-law Louie's holiday prank almost boomerangs with a business client; "Meet Mr. Meek"; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Thursday

Speakers

Senator Wallace White, Maine, for Portland's "Defense Shipbuilding Day"; CBS-WEEI, 3:15.

Senator Robert Taft, Ohio; Leon Henderson, price control administrator; Representative Albert Gore, Tenn.; and James D. Mooney, business executive, to discuss "How Can We Stop Rising Prices?" in America's Town Meeting; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:15.

Variety

Bing Crosby to take over his own Music Hall program with Risé Stevens, Metropolitan Opera singer, as guest; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Lionel Barrymore to be guest of Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Music

Three movements of Beethoven's Symphony No. 6, in F Major, the "Pastoral," to be played by Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Hovaness Recital Nov. 12

Alan Hovaness will give a piano recital in Steinert Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, assisted by Victoria Samuelian, soprano, and Deran Dinjian, baritone. The vocalists will sing two songs by Hovaness to texts by William Saroyan for the first time in Boston. Besides a group of his most recent compositions for piano, Mr. Hovaness will offer works by Chopin, Schumann, Schubert, and Liszt. Tickets may be secured by mail at 72 Westland Avenue, Boston.

NBC

Marian and Jim Jordan

Otherwise known as "Fibber McGee and Molly," bringing the doings of "Wistful Vista" to the NBC-Red network tonight, WNAC, 9:30.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT Opens Thurs. Seats Now
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN REBSON in Their New Crazy Show
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
FRANK LIBUSE • ROSARIO & ANTONIO
Company of 85—40 of the World's Loveliest Girls
Thurs. (Oct. 30) & All Sat. Nights $3.85-55c
Other Eves.: $3.30-55c. Mats. Wed.-Sat. $2.75-55c

MAJESTIC — Last Week — Eves. 8:30
THE BEST MIKADO CO. AMERICA HAS EVER SEEN
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30
The Messrs. Shubert & Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. present
The MIKADO
Eves.: $2.20 - 1.65 - 1.10 - 85c - 55c; Wed. Mat. $1.10 - 85c - 55c; Sat. Mat. $1.65 - 1.10 - 55c
OPENS MON., NOV. 3
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Same Prices as "Mikado"
Mail Orders Now—Seats Thurs.

COLONIAL Tonight 8:30
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Eves. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Thur. - Sat. $1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK Bette Davis in The LITTLE FOXES
HERBERT MARSHALL
Co-Feature
UNEXPECTED UNCLE
ANNE SHIRLEY • JAMES CRAIG

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c. 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Jeannette MacDONALD & Brian AHERNE
"SMILIN' THROUGH"
Plus: "Tanks A Million"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Bob Hope • Paulette Goddard
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
Plus "Buy Me That Town"

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
TOM'W EVE Jordan Hall $1.10 to $2.75
SMETERLIN
Polish Pianist—Chopin Recital (Steinway)

BALLET RUSSE
de Monte Carlo (week only beg. next Mon. Eve. at Boston Opera House).
Tickets 9 to 6, 204 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Twentieth Century-Fox presents
Richard Llewellyn's
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK
Directed by JOHN FORD
United Artists RIVOLI B'way at 49th
Continuous - Popular Prices - Midnight Shows

TYRONE POWER • BETTY GRABLE
'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Fred Astaire • Rita Hayworth
"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
Songs by Cole Porter
A Columbia Picture
Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1, $1.50, Plus Tax—No Higher
Sensational Musical Ice-travaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evs. except Monday, Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
901 Seats for Every Performance 50c. EVGS. AT 8:40
Mats. Next Week: Sunday, Tuesday and Saturday

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Cir. 6-8780
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Shirley Sinclair, soprano, 8:15.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last Week).

Wilbur—
"Separate Rooms," comedy, featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:10, 5:30, 9. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 4:10, 7:40.

Fenway—
"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:45, 6:50, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"The Stars Look Down," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15. "March of Time, Texas." 2:35, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 12:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Quiz Kids. 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Orpheum—
"Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields, Gloria Jean. 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Scollay—
"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Quiz Kids. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"U. S. Army Tanks in Action." "England—Yesterday." "Alive in the Deep." "Golf with Patty Berg." "Ray Whitley in a Musical Western." "Highways of Friendship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"Lowell Thomas on the U. S. Armored Force." "Henry King and Orchestra." "Kitchen Quiz." "Village in India." "The World of Sound," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Frightened Lady." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:40. "Spooks Run Wild." Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Two Girls on Broadway." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 8:30. "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Uptown—
"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 1:05, 4:35, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmie Lydon. 1:45, 6.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Gay Vagabond," Cesar Romero. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Brother Rat," Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. "Northwest Passage." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Ice Capades," J. Colonna. 1:00 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 5:15, 8:10. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:38, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 8.
University: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and R. Harden. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne. "Jingle Cavalcade." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:25, 9:25. "Parson of Panamint," 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:20, 9:30. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:06, 8:21. "Broadway Limited," 1:45, 7, 9:53.
Park: "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:18, 9:30. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. "Hurricane Smith," Ray Middleton. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. "This Way Please." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 4, 9. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Give Us Wings." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibee. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:40, 6, 9:20.
Mystic: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 8. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Orpheum: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:15, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:45, 9:15. "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 2:11, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 3, 8. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:18, 9. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1, 7:48.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn and Jean Parker.
Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. "Repent at Leisure," Wendie Barrie and Kent Taylor. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Robert Lowery. 2 and 8.
Central: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and W. Gargan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:40, 8:25.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford. "Flying Blind," 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Broadway Limited," Victor MacLaglen and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," William Gargan and Martha Scott. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ninotchka," Greta Garbo and Melvin Douglas. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:29, 8:04. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and Virginia Field. 2:15, 6:53, 9:48.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, October 28, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Bombs, Hunger, Cold Harass Europe's Children But Schooling Goes On

By the Special News Service

They're back at their tattered books in this third school year of World War II: Ian and Mary of England; Karl and Gretchen of Germany; Jean and Marie of France, and Luigi and Angelina of Italy, in the strange schoolrooms fashioned by Mars.

That is, they're at school if there is any school, as almost always there is; and if they have any shoes to wear, which sometimes they haven't.

For a lot of them this is the only kind of school they can remember, and for most of them the bombs that come so close are the least of their troubles.

In England, 4,500,000 boys and girls, gas masks slung over shoulders, trudge daily to classes; in many cases in "safe" areas far from home; in at least one case, in the path of the shells that Germany's Big Berthas fire across those fearful 20-odd miles of English Channel.

In France, there are new school shelters, now that there are more British air raids.

In Germany, the "Lehrer," with close cropped hair and ruler, daily doles out vitamin pills to his smallest students.

The children of neutral Switzerland have air-raid drills between classes. The schools of the Nazi-overrun Balkans have fewer to teach this year, for in increasing measure new laws have barred the sons and daughters of Jews.

But almost everywhere else, enrollments are close to normal.

Back to Their Buildings

The children of "Hell Corner," England, which rightly is known as Dover, went back to their regular buildings this month for the first time since Dunkirk. The head of the Board of Education protested, declared the parents would be to blame if one of the shells from the German guns at Cap Gris Nez, France, across the Channel, should burst in the clusters of little desks. The parents overruled him.

Since September 1939, the movement of hundreds of thousands of children from British cities to countryside and back again has provided a mass phenomena without parallel in history or social science. Well over three quarters of a million of them were uprooted and moved to pastoral settings just before the struggle began; the "Bore War" dragged on and restless parents brought the children back to the crowded homeyness of Cheapside or the Mersey.

Then France fell, the children went back to the country and those who had been sent to "safety" on the south and east coasts were trundled inland.

Running Shifts

In the ensuing months bombs and fires destroyed hundreds of school buildings (London alone lost 600, or two thirds of the Capital's total); others were commandeered for rest centers and fire-fighting services. Yet today, school facilities are available—somewhere—for 96.5 per cent of the United Kingdom's maximum school population.

Morning and afternoon school shifts are in operation in areas swollen by the evacuees. London and Liverpool and other big cities dug concrete shelters this summer for the children who wouldn't or couldn't go to the country.

In a few places there are special schools, manned by specialists in dealing with the children who are seriously upset by bombings. But these are few.

For a time, schools kept open at night to let children sleep at their desks because they were frightened in their beds when the sirens screamed. Now, one board reports, most youngsters can sleep through the noisiest barrage, at home, and the schooltime diversions during raids—story-telling, spelling bees, games—are so popular that one little girl pleaded when the all-clear blew: "please, teacher, may we carry on with the air raid?"

Even counting out the shoeless absentees, schools in so-called unoccupied France opened on October 3 with still-homeless refugees adding 30 per cent to the normal attendance. The schools broadcast courses to the children at home and the Government is trying to get them back into class by issuing emergency shoe-ration coupons. The American Red Cross is to donate its small remaining clothing stocks. It is said that the thing most missed by the children is the daily glass of American-donated milk which was available last year. Many of the old teachers are gone, removed by purges of liberals. The courses have been revamped to some extent with religion and sports added.

Berlin's Schools

Berlin's schools began in early September with a normal attendance and increased health supervision, including the distribution of the vitamin tablets for the youngest boys and girls. If there are raids at night, some schools open late the next morning.

Six million Italian children went back to school October 6, 10 days later than usual, to find new bomb shelters in the larger cities. In Rome the pupils included Romano Mussolini, 14, and his sister, Anna Maria, 12, whose father gives all the orders.

Swiss farm children carry their own logs to school daily, on baskets strapped to their backs papoose-fashion, for heating is Switzerland's major educational problem. But the city kids in Basel are fortunate—they can swim in a heated pool and take hot baths afterwards.

Courtesy U. S. Indian Service

Indian boys at the Albuquerque Indian Service School in New Mexico developing skill in the art of silverwork.

Practice Using the Verbs

Basic English
Ninth of 30 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the last lesson we talked about metaphor, and as an example we saw that the verb "to see" may expand its meaning to cover a number of different senses.

To refresh our memories I will give an example of how this idea of metaphor is shown to young children. Let us take for an example the word "wave." We want the child to see that "waves" of the sea have the same basic idea as "waving" good-bye, and also where the similarity between the two ends.

The child is given a page to read entitled "waves." There are four sentences, each one under a very simple picture. The first is "They are waving good-bye," an action well known to all children. The second is "The flag is waving in the wind." The child sees here the same up and down movement as in the first action. The third is "She has waves in her hair." Here he sees the same movement frozen as it were, but the up and down movement is still there. The last one is "These are the waves of the sea." By this he sees the uses of the word "wave" not as separate things but as the name of an idea which crops up in various contexts.

To Give Yourself Practice

Here are some exercises in putting the metaphorical senses of words into other words. You are to put Basic English verbs, together with any other words necessary to keep the sense, in place of the italicised words in the sentences.

Here are the 18 Basic English verbs again.

Come, get, give, go, keep, let, make, put, seem, take, be, do, have, say, see, send may, will.

For example, in these sentences substitute Basic English verbs:

1. The children *gathered* an armful of flowers.
2. The townsmen *gathered* in the marketplace.
3. I *gathered* that this was no time for argument.
4. She said she would *gather* the material for the sleeve.
5. He *gathered* himself together.
6. The ship *gathered* way and was soon out of sight.

And your sentences will probably be like these:

1. The children *got together* an armful of flowers, or, The children *took up* an armful of flowers.
2. The townsmen *came together* in the marketplace, or, The townsmen *got together* in the marketplace.
3. I *saw* that this was no time for argument.
4. She said that she *would get* the material for the sleeves pulled *together in little stitches.*
5. He *took* himself *under control;* or, He *got control* of himself, or, *got* himself *in hand.*
6. The ship *got up speed* and was soon out of sight.

Exercises

Substitute Basic English verbs for the words in italics:

1. He took off the lid and *exposed* the contents.
2. The broken fences *exposed* the house to the road.
3. The fall of the French army *exposed* the British Expeditionary Force.
4. The ship showed signs of having been *exposed* to an Atlantic gale.
5. If you do not put this thing right I will *expose* your doings to the public.
6. How long shall we *expose* the film?
7. The ichthyosaurus *lashed* the tyrannosaurus with its giant tail.
8. The boy *lashed* my pony with a whip.
9. The Senator from X *lashed* out against the Lend-Lease Bill.
10. She *lashed* herself into a fury because she couldn't have a new hat.
11. We *lashed* the two poles together with leather thongs.
12. The boy *struck* a match on the wall.
13. The blacksmith *struck* the hot iron with a heavy hammer.
14. The sun *strikes* this side of the house in the early morning.
15. The idea *struck* me that he was up to no good.
16. The clock *struck* the hour of midnight.
17. The victorious army *struck* down the colors of their enemies.
18. We *struck* out in a northerly direction.
19. The new plants will *strike* roots in about a week.
20. The actor *struck* an attitude of remorse.
21. The dictator *struck* fear into the hearts of all who heard him.
22. *Strike* out those words from the last chapter.
23. They were poor till they *struck* oil.
24. The workers are *striking* for fewer hours.
25. She *struck* up an acquaintance with a traveling salesman.

No "answers" or even suggestions for answers are given for these exercises. Their value lies in the task of bringing one's mind to bear upon the possibilities of substituting one set of words for a more complex set. (The sentences themselves are not in Basic English.)

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Students of Spanish Warble of Popeye

Rockford, Ill.

Popeye has attained academic respectability this year at Rockford College where students are learning to sing about the exploits of the sailor man in Spanish. The tune found its way into the curriculum through the help of Professor Nicolas Percas, a newcomer to the Rockford faculty, who first heard the song in his native Spain and then found it equally popular in Venezuela, where he lived for two years before coming to this country.

Not without real teaching value, this favorite American jingle is all part of Mr. Percas' direct method of introducing Spanish to first-year students of the language. A fourteenth-century folk song is also in the repertoire of the Spanish students and during the year their instructor plans to teach the girls many other songs illustrative of the particular dialect used in different sections of Spain.

Indian Young People Organize To Develop Leadership And Study Problems

By Ta-de-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

"America first, first Americans!" is the slogan of the National American Indian Youth Organization, recently formed when delegates from thirty-eight Indian schools, thirty-five different tribes and twelve States met at the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, Chilocco, Oklahoma. As stressed in their Constitution, their purposes are:

To help Indian youth adjust himself to home and community life.

To develop leadership among Indian boys and girls, so problems concerning the progress of the Indian race will be better solved.

To encourage improvement in school and community.

To improve standards of living.

To promote economic independence.

To develop a spirit of co-operation as well as character and train for better American citizenship.

According to Willard W. Beatty, Director of Indian Education, this get-together of Indian youth at Chilocco is particularly significant, in that so far as is known it was the first meeting of Indian students from so many tribes and over such a wide area ever held in the United States, and was the first meeting of Indian youth for the purpose of establishing a national organization.

These Indian youths have even chosen apt colors: brown for the earth; green representing plant life, and yellow for the sun which makes things grow. Their official flower is the cornflower or tassel, as corn has always been one of the major foods of the Indians.

From the start, these Indian young people decided to make their organization self-supporting through the payment of annual membership dues. No Indian is excluded. Those in school are Junior and Active Members, others are Associate ones, while anybody making a definite contribution becomes an honorary member. Local chapters can be formed where at least five Indians manifest an interest.

This American Indian Youth Organization is an outgrowth of the development during past years of homemaking, agricultural, and similar student clubs which carried on activities relative to rural living, locally functioning as the Future Farmers of America, the Agricultural Club, the Home Economics Club, the Returned Students' Association, and the Junior Livestock Association. Now such clubs can be co-ordinated with this National Organization, which promises to be a broadening influence of youthful contacts permitting the discussion of common problems and the exchange of ideas.

All this includes sowing today, so their constitution states, that the youth of tomorrow may reap. They aim to make a living from the soil as well as to preserve the arts and cultures of the Indian race and above all to create for Indian people a place of dignity and respect in the great American Democracy.

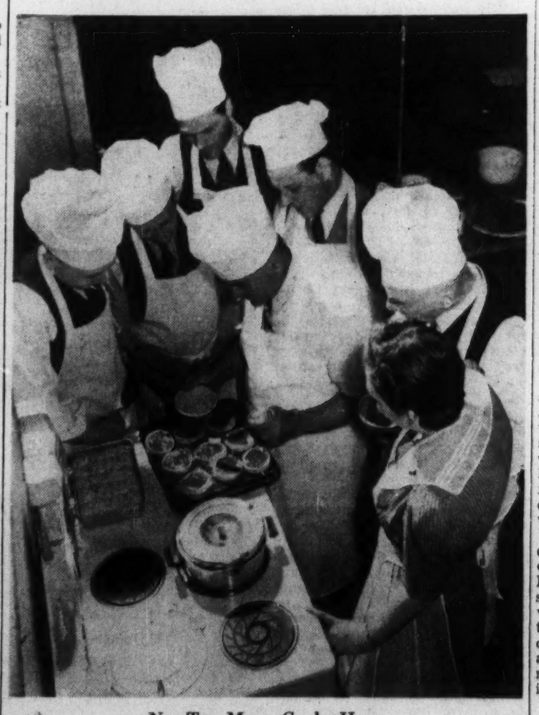
Every fifth year the annual meeting will be in Washington, D. C., other years in the different sections of the country, and over this latest form of progress among Indian youth is an advisory committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Director of Indian Education and the Supervisor of Home Economics.

On Revisiting an Old Schoolroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And was this where—this cramped and dingy place—
We first saw Venus, rising from the sea;
Watched Milton's angels fall through endless space;
Heard Hamlet ask, "To be—or not to be?"—
Here was it that we glimpsed Calypso's grove;
Observed the smoke from Dido's funeral pyre;
Sat in on quarrels between Juno and Jove;
Beheld Empedocles dare Aetna's fire?
How unlike Merlin, he who taught us here,
Yet of what magic was he capable
To conjure up so rare an atmosphere
In place like this, so dreary, drab, and dull.
Remember, though, he had, as his allies,
Unsullied minds, youth's ardent ears and eyes.

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY



Not Too Many Cooks Here

Too many cooks may spoil the broth in the proverb, but not in the chefs' course at Washington University at St. Louis. Men and women attending late afternoon and evening courses at the Adult Study Center run by the University elect courses in almost everything one can imagine. This particular course should appeal to bachelors, as well as to wives—for their husbands! As a matter of fact, it appeals to men, whether bachelors or Helping Husbands, for men, as any wife knows, like to cook. There are good jobs to be had in the field, as well. The University's Adult Study Center is widely known.

Through the Editor's Window

'Style Is Good Breeding—and Art—in Writing'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Comparatively few literary men have written down for the novice their advice on how to write. Or if they have it has either not been preserved for us or not always been lastingly helpful. Perhaps you, too, have ever reached out for and studied such help as you could find. I recall the deep impression made upon me as a college freshman when first I pored over a manuscript of Walter Pater's. Pater's style, to the college student of those days, was held up as a model; and I noted with wonder that his manuscript was interlined almost beyond legibility, so drastically did he "edit" himself. If a famous writer like Walter Pater would do that, certainly a mere college freshman with a desire to write could learn to work over her sentence structure, strengthen her verbs, rewrite her phrases, and revamp her paragraphs, thought I.

I note that Kenneth Roberts does the same. You may see one of his book manuscripts at Fort Ticonderoga, and find it helpful to follow his careful revisions of words and phrases. Study of working manuscripts of famous authors is very good for the would-be writer. For one thing it should quickly do away with that sophomore attitude that an excellent piece of writing must be merely "tossed off."

* * *

Take Stevenson. To read his beautiful "Vailima Letters" and his other letters from the South Seas is to discover that the craftsman is always on the job. He worked and reworked his material. That lovely smooth, graceful, and seemingly spontaneous style of his was the result of earnest and continuous self-teaching, deliberate self-improvement, made up of observing, testing, comparing, choosing, and rejecting. In other words, Robert Louis Stevenson, famed for his style, worked, and worked hard to get it.

To Stevenson I owe much, and it gives me a curious satisfaction to record the fact here in print. But there is a piece of advice to which I return again and again. For its length it is the most concise literary advice I have ever read, and the most helpful. You will find it in the "Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," by Burton Hendrick, (Doubleday Page and Company). It is a letter from Walter Page to his eldest son Ralph. Written during the dark days of 1918 when our American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's was enjoying a brief respite in Cornwall, it reflects Page as the able editor of the Atlantic Monthly he earlier had been, ever quick to help young writers to do a better job. In my three-volume edition it is listed in the index as "Literary style and good writing, advice on." Perhaps you can find it this way.

* * *

"Style is good breeding—and art—in writing," he says. It is the arrangement of what you say, and also "the gait" and the manner of your expressing it. Work every group of facts into a climax, he advises, and compares this process with that of a sculptor or painter bringing out his idea. In doing this throw out anything superfluous or merely minor.

Then when you have got a group together in this way, go over it again to be sure you have used your material to the best effect, and take away anything you think may be distracting. Build up parts of it by "concrete illustrations," by "convincing detail," by a "touch of color."

* * *

Now go over it again for vocabulary. And Page advises you to use no word "in a different meaning than it was used 100 years ago and will be used 10 years hence." You wish to use only "the permanent words" he says,—words, too, that will mean the same to English-speaking readers in all parts of the world. Your words should be from what he calls "the solid, stable parts of the language." This is big. It deserves much thought.

* * *

Next, he advises you to go over your sentences to see that no sentence is obscure or ambiguous. Then turn to your word-choice in detail—and this part has always meant much to me—: "Don't fall into merely current phrases. If you have a long word, see if a native short one can be put in its place which will be more natural and stronger. Avoid a Latin vocabulary and use a plain English one—short words instead of long ones." Those of us who love the strong, simple King James Version of the Bible, and the beautiful rhythmic style of Shakespeare and of John Bunyan, know what he means.

His next advice is to use idioms—"English idioms of force." Say that an agreement was "come to"—not that it was "consummated," and he tells us to study the difference between idioms and a Latin style by comparing Abraham Lincoln with George Washington. The one is always "interesting and convincing," while the "other is dull in spite of all his good sense." And this Editor-Ambassador further comments, "How most folk do misuse and waste words!"

* * *

But he adds a word of warning not to go too far in the use of one-syllable words. It can become an affectation. Instead, seek to achieve a natural use of good English idioms and to realize the proper value of "short, clear-cut words that mean only one thing and that leave no vagueness."

"You'll get a good style if you practice it," he ends up by saying. "But it's a high art and must be laboriously cultivated."

A Tuesday Column

From Clay To Bowl

A small book for the person, grown-up or child, who has a yearning to make artistic mud pies is the volume "Pottery Making From the Ground Up" by York Honoré, (Viking Press, New York, $1). One of the things that distinguishes this book from many others in the same field is its emphasis on homemade materials and home-dug clay. With 45 photographs and many working drawings, together with brief, concise directions and suggestions, the volume sends you out to your own back lot or a "diggings" not far away to get your own clay, teaches you to prepare it, and helps you to make simple ware. You build your own kiln, and learn essentials of glazing and firing. In other words go primitive with a beautiful old craft, and without losing any of its original adventure. If you like to pioneer, and enjoy making something beautiful, here is Mr. Honoré's way.

What Are You Studying? This Round Tabler Takes Norway

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Round Tablers:

Thank you for your many interesting and helpful replies on the question of "Business vs. Scholarship" which I raised last spring. I have gained much benefit from the suggestions and know others have also.

When autumn comes with its reviving and invigorating atmosphere, I always feel like starting a fresh page in life with a new hobby or study for leisure hours. Nature study, languages, rural education, European history are a few of the subjects that have captured my attention. This year it is going to be Norway—its language, history, legends, arts, and industries.

My father began working this spring in the New York office of a war-time organization handling the hundreds of Norwegian ships stranded in Western Hemisphere waters when Norway was occupied last year. Now father comes home fresh from contact with Norse sea captains or flyers from Little Norway in Toronto.

This has all gone to pique my curiosity tremendously. So my chief study this year shall be Norway. The Monitor is a fertile source of information as are short-wave radio programs. Now, do there happen to be any Norwegians or Norwegian-Americans sitting in at our Round Table today who might be interested in helping me in my discovery of their country?

(Miss) H. G. B.

* * *

New York

Dear Chairman:

Every day I expect you get many letters of gratitude for the many friends that the Round Tablers have made. I have wanted very much to write and tell you of the thrill and fun I have had meeting both in person and by letter several of my pen pals. And I do enjoy it so much.

Through the Round Table I have had the most interesting and entertaining vacations. Last October I spent a lovely time in Boston—as a guest of one of my pen pals and the first one I had met till then. She and her husband showed me Boston very thoroughly. Also while there I met again a young man whom I had previously met in Chicago through a Monitor Club. Some of his young friends took me to Bow and up to Concord. I also met a young woman there who writes poetry and is a member of a poetry Round Robin of which I happen to be chairman. And so I met them all through the Youth Round Table.

Then last winter I met two more of my pen-pals in Florida. One lives in Florida and the other lives in Boston but was visiting there. We went airplaning and swimming and one night we had a whole crowd together and drove to the beach for a steak roast. This summer another girl came up and spent a week end with me and she is from Pennsylvania.

I have gained so much good, and real companionship and much real help through the Youth Round Table, and it is doing a great deal of good.

Some of my correspondence has dropped off and I'm always glad to make new friends so if anyone would like to know about New York State or anything else I'd love to write to them. Incidentally I'd love to hear from someone in Canada as so far I have none there.

So folks, give our chairman a big hand and where are the letters we used to have on Tuesday?

(Miss) E. D.

A Tuesday Column

LANGUAGES

SPANISH
• FOR BUSINESS
• FOR CULTURE
• FOR TRAVEL

Spanish, the "must" language of forward-looking Americans, can be mastered quickly at Berlitz. For 63 years Berlitz has never failed.

Berlitz SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
10 W. 51st St. New York City
Schools in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, other leading cities.

DAY SCHOOLS

ADELPHI ACADEMY
—One of New York's leading day schools for boys and girls.
Accessible to New York City and the Island.
★ Thorough college preparation — nursery school and kindergarten — modern elementary school — athletic program for all students — small classes with intelligent, individual attention — Bus service
In vicinity of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Ave. and Dean St. Reference on request.
283 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 2-3775—Wm. Sister, Headmaster

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
(of Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
LLANDRINDOD WELLS RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 2022

THE TRIANGLE
Secretarial Training College
WAR TIME COURSES AT
South Molton Street W. 1
MAYfair 5306-7-8
& Gerrards Cross, Bucks. Fulmer 256.

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park lands and playing fields.
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 326

COEDUCATIONAL
Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School Senior College
Lower School Junior College
Coeducational

Northeastern Backfield Given Belated Praise—Crimson Situation Is Reversed

Ducky Pond Terms Huskies Hard Running Set of Backs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much has been written this fall about Northeastern's standout linemen, and in fact much of Coach Jimmy Dunn's pre-game and after-game statements have revolved around the play of his forward wall. Yesterday, however, following the Huskies' 14-7 victory over a rugged Upsala team, Northeastern's backfield came in for its share of belated credit.

It was not that the Husky backs turned in any better game Saturday than they have previously this season that they are brought now into prominence, but just that Coach Dunn usually expected—and got—so much from the linemen that his runners, kickers, and passers were more or less neglected.

Before the season opened, Jimmy had a line of which he was proud. But he only had that line for the first game as injuries removed first one player and then another. Jimmy naturally dwelled upon the ones who were out for the time being, giving unstinted praise to the ones who were left to play such bang-up games. The Huskies, with three wins in five games, are in a fair way to make their best record for Dunn, if they can take their games from Tufts and Springfield on the next two Saturdays.

Pond's Comment

It is not generally known, but Coach Ducky Pond of Bates and formerly of Yale termed the Northeastern backfield as the hardest running group he had seen all fall. Following the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House yesterday, Coach Dunn nodded his head in agreement.

"Ducky is right," he said, "my boys do run hard, and they have been giving me their best in every game. You can't overlook them no matter how much attention you give to the line."

Heading the backfield list is New Bedford's Capt. Joe Dias, a 191-pounder who passes well and runs ever better. With him, classed as first-stringers, are Gale Foster of Portland, Maine, Bob Otenti and Ed Sakovitz of Framingham, and Pete Galuffe of Framingham. Behind them as reserves are Milton Barth of Boston Latin, Mike Demeo of Kents Hill, and Dave Murphy of St. Columbkille.

Twin Heroes

Foster and Dias were the twin heroes of the victory over Upsala. Gale pitched an eight-yard pass to Joe for the first Northeastern touchdown, and Dias made the second himself on a six-yard jaunt off tackle after spear-heading a drive from his own 33-yard line. Both of these boys could not finish the game, but the rest of the backs carried on.

Foster is the Huskies' best kicker and after he left Northeastern felt his absence, but he is scheduled to be ready for Tufts at Medford on Saturday, as are Dias and Otenti, both of whom were shaken up Saturday.

Loses Tackle

Despite his praise of his backfield yesterday, however, Dunn found it necessary to turn attention again to the line, for he now finds himself without an outside tackle for the game with the Jumbos. Both Tad Krajewski, 200-pound first-stringer from Boston Latin, and Hannibal Hunter, his capable substitute, were injured and will have to miss Saturday's contest. To replace them Coach Dunn is working on George Fay, who has played relatively little football this season. The other tackle spot offers no problem, as veteran Ed Jensen is fit for duty.

The rest of the line will be the same as the one which opened against Upsala, starting with little Jim Philips at left end and continuing with Tom White at left guard, Dick Grey at center, Len Erickson at right guard, and Ernie Colantonio at right end.

Quiet Days

Yesterday and today were days of comparative quiet for the Northeastern regulars, a reward not only for their play against the Vikings Saturday but also for the work in five straight tough games. The regulars did not even report yesterday and today they went through only light workouts.

The Huskies have been beaten badly in only one game, and that was the one three weeks ago when Williams ran wild to win by 38 points. Their only other defeat came in the Maine game and Jimmy is still perplexed about that one. The Huskies were leading 12-0 going into the fourth period when Maine rallied to score twice and add both points after.

Navy Coach Praises Peabody

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Despite considerable precedent to the contrary, there appears to be some chance that Navy's as yet unbeaten football team will consider an invitation to play in a post-season game if they finish their regular campaign undefeated.

The direct question was put to Coach Swede Larson at yesterday's luncheon of the New York Football Writers, and the Major's reply ran as follows:

"Offhand, my answer would be 'no,' chiefly because of our speeded-up graduation under which the current seniors will finish their courses Dec. 19. But I'd like to see it put to the test, by means of an out-and-out invitation."

The last time Navy appeared in a Bowl game was in 1924, when the Middies tied Washington 14-14 in the Rose Bowl. In 1930 the two service schools resumed gridiron relations in a post-season charity game which Army won, 6-0.

* * *

Larson, appropriately the main speaker (this being Navy Day), put in the season's best plug for a lineman that has been heard so far. Object of the Major's admiration was Endicott (Chub) Peabody 2d, of Syracuse, N. Y., the Harvard guard whose smashing defensive play was the main factor in giving Harvard a scoreless tie last Saturday.

"That boy," said Larson, "simply disrupted our offensive—and we had considered it a pretty fine one. His tackling was hard and he made his tackles all over the field. He was the reason for our fumbles."

"How much," someone wanted to know, "does Peabody weigh?"

"The last time I saw him," was the response, "he weighed 310 pounds. That was when he crashed through to drive at least three blockers into our last-hope try for a field goal."

* * *

Navy next goes up against Penn the Ivy League's unconquered defending champs.

"They tell me," said Larson, "Coach George Munger has said this is the one game Penn wants to win above all others. Well, we have to win it—because our chief aim this year is to instill confidence in a bunch of lads who, less than a year from now, will be out on duty with the fleet."

* * *

From Navy the ball was shifted to Army which, also undefeated, Saturday meets Notre Dame, another team with a perfect slate. The Cadet spokesman was Lieut. Harvy (Jabbo) Jablonsky, one of Coach Earl Blaik's aides, and Jabbo had this to say about the Irish:

"Our scouts rate this sophomore, Angelo Bertelli, as good a passer as you'll see anywhere, either in college of pro ranks. As you must realize, he'd have to be to crash a Notre Dame line-up his first year. Under Frank Leahy the team operates half the time from Leahy's variation of the 'T,' half the time from the orthodox box, and throws in some of the same flankers he used at Boston College.

"As for man-power—all I can tell you is that Bernie Crimmins, starting fullback against us a year ago, now is a running guard, and that Bob Hargrave, No. 1 quarterback in 1940, is on the second team."

Tigers Get Share

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—A world series share of $5,927.31 for the Detroit Tigers, who tied with Cleveland for fourth place in the American League the past season, was announced today by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis.

The Tigers voted full awards of $167.46 to 32 players and team officials, including Hank Greenberg, big outfield star who was inducted into the Selective Service Army early in May. Smaller shares, ranging from $83.73 to $50 were awarded nine others.

Barons Sign Dewey

SMITHS FALLS, Ont. (AP)—Hal Dewey, high-scoring right winger with Washington of the Eastern U. S. Amateur League the past two seasons, has signed with the Cleveland Barons of the American League.

Springfield Sports Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28—The coming week marks the biggest period in Springfield College sports of the 1941 fall season. Maroon teams will engage in eight contests this week, highlighted by the home game Saturday afternoon with the traditional Providence College football team. This rivalry, first starting in 1924, finds the Indians holding a 7-to-3 lead in the series.

Coach Mansfield is working hard and long with his men in trying to correct Saturday's game mistakes. In their losing effort against Connecticut, the Springfield College gridsters were all even in yards gained from scrimmage, but their woefully weak kicking proved to be their undoing. On several occasions, the punts averaged less than 15 yards, which is not college kicking.

Experiments On

The game found additional men being added to the injury list, and the following men are on the "doubtful" column in regards to their seeing action Saturday: Stub Mackey, C. Reed Baker, Tom Collins, Howie Lorenz, and Walt Josephson. Coach Mansfield is experimenting with new combinations, attempting to find suitable replacements.

The undefeated soccer team, victors over Dartmouth 1-0 last Friday, see double action this week. They travel to Storrs, Conn., tomorrow, to face the University of Connecticut eleven, and Saturday afternoon they appear home on Berry Field against a strong R. P. I. booting aggregation. The undefeated '45 soccer team plays host on Saturday to the M. I. T. frosh in a preliminary to the varsity game.

Cross Country Action

Coach Bliss Sargeant's promising cross country squad, led by Bill Booth and Vern Cox, journey to Mass. State on Thursday to engage the Statesmen in a hill and dale encounter. Coach Art Byrnes' frosh harriers will meet the Mass. State '45 men in a preliminary.

Two Friday football contests complete the schedule. Coach E. W. Pennock's freshman eleven will entertain the strong Amherst yearlings on Pratt Field, while Coach Dale Lash's junior varsity football team will journey to Monson Academy for their game.

13 Double-Headers For Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Thirteen college basketball doubleheaders will be played at Convention Hall during the coming season, Clair Hare, promoter, announced.

The first twin bill on Dec. 15 pairs the Oklahoma Aggies against St. Joseph's and Temple against Oregon.

Five new teams appear on the program, the University of Washington, Duke, Scranton University, Syracuse and West Texas State

The double-headers:

Dec. 15, Oklahoma A. & M. vs. St. Joseph's and Oregon vs. Temple; 20, Niagara vs. La Salle and Georgetown vs. Temple; 27, Colorado vs. St. Joseph's and Washington vs. Temple; 29, Rice vs. La Salle and Southern California vs. Temple.

Jan. 3, North Carolina vs. St. Joseph's and Duke vs. Temple; 10, Scranton vs. La Salle and Rhode Island vs. Temple; 17, Syracuse vs. Temple and La Salle vs. St. Joseph's; 30, West Texas State vs. St. Joseph's and Penn State vs. Temple.

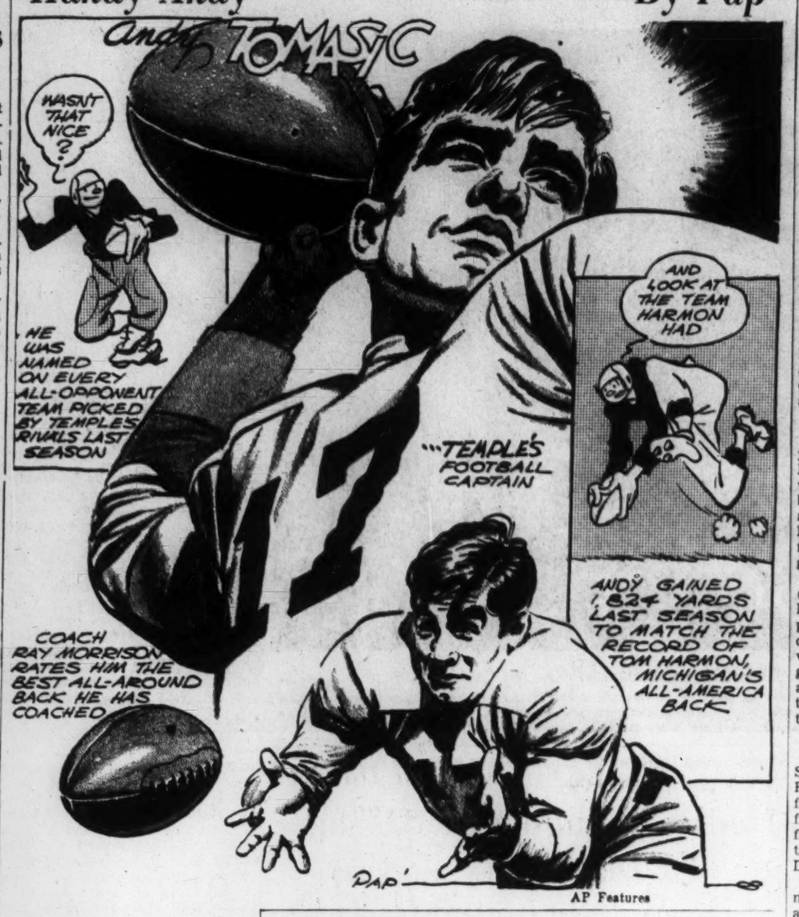
Feb. 7, C. C. N. Y. vs. La Salle and N. Y. U. vs. Temple; 14, St. John vs. St. Joseph's and West Virginia vs. Temple; 20, Virginia vs. St. Joseph's and West Virginia vs. Temple; 27, DePaul vs. St. Joseph's and L. U. vs. La Salle.

March 6, Toledo vs. La Salle and St. Joseph's vs. Temple.

College Cross-Country

North Carolina 18, Maryland 43.

Handy Andy —By Pap'


Andy TOMASIC
WASN'T THAT NICE?
HE WAS NAMED ON EVERY ALL-OPPONENT TEAM PICKED BY TEMPLE'S RIVALS LAST SEASON
AND LOOK AT THE TEAM HARMON HAD
"TEMPLE'S FOOTBALL CAPTAIN
ANDY GAINED 1,824 YARDS LAST SEASON TO MATCH THE RECORD OF TOM HARMON, MICHIGAN'S ALL-AMERICA BACK
COACH RAY MORRISON RATES HIM THE BEST ALL-AROUND BACK HE HAS COACHED
PAP'

AP Features

In past years Temple University has had a flock of outstanding football players, with Swede Hanson, who played in the late 20's, and Dave Smukler, of more recent vintage, the standouts.

Now along comes Andy Tomasic, a 180-pound halfback, to challenge the right of Hanson and Smukler to be called the greatest back in Temple's history. The five-foot-ten gridiron ace from Hokendauqua, Pa., is truly an all America possibility.

Last year Tomasic jumped to stardom in a season that boasted such backs as Tom Harmon, John Kimbrough, Charley O'Rourke, Frankie Albert, George Franck and Frank Reagan, and he failed to get the recognition he deserved. But the fact that he was selected on every all-opponent team established his great ability, for among Temple's 1940 rivals were Boston College, Georgetown, Penn State, Villanova, Michigan State and Holy Cross, all of whom met outstanding teams and players during the 1940 campaign.

Ray Morrison, Temple coach, who developed great backs at Southern Methodist University and Vanderbilt, picks Tomasic as the No. 1 ball carrier of his coaching career.

"He does so many thing well," says Morrison.

As a sophomore Tomasic played right halfback, a spot where little passing is done, and there's less ball carrying than at left halfback, yet Andy gained 437 yards from scrimmage, 255 from receiving passes, and completed seven passes in a dozen attempts for a total of 111 yards. Last year, as a junior, Tomasic gained a total of 1,824 yards, exactly the same number picked up by Tom Harmon, unanimous choice of all-America last season, with a much better team.

Trouble With Manufacturers Is Nothing New With U. S. G. A.

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Relations between officials of the United States Golf Association and certain of the manufacturers have been rather strained for several years past and President H. W. Pierce of the U. S. G. A. had something to say on the subject at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association, particularly about the bait offered prominent individual amateurs at various times during the last seven years to play a certain make of ball. There also have been comments from time to time on the attempts of the U. S. G. A. to call a halt upon constructing balls of still greater distance. The national body now has a "ceiling" on distance, to which manufacturers, it is said, have agreed.

Differences between the U. S. G. A. and the manufacturers are nothing new. Why there should be any particular stew over the "bait to amateurs" is not easily understandable, in that the parent body has amateur regulations under which it can clamp down on any amateur who swallows the bait. On this specific subject of manufacturers trying to induce prominent players to use their make of ball, it is highly amusing to turn back the pages of golf to the year 1905.

At that time the U. S. G. A. officials were up in arms because certain of the manufacturers were offering professionals money to play their product. Imagine that! Nowadays the leading manufacturers pay annual salaries to a number of leading professionals and the rivalries between groups of players in different ball or club camps are a feature of the major tournaments, at least among the contestants.

At Myopia

In this same year, 1905, the national open was about to be started at the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton. We quote:

"The much-discussed ball question, which arose when manufacturers began to offer prizes to professionals who would use their product, in such amounts that it threw completely in the shade the prize money offered by the national association, was dealt with by the officers of the U. S. G. A. last evening. In only one case has a ball been barred from the tournament, and that is one that never has been heard of in New England, and, in fact, none of the prominent professionals competing here had known of its existence.

"The U. S. G. A. committee was compelled to take action in this case because the makers of the ball openly defied the organization and sought to destroy the sporting character of the tournament and turn it into a country fair, whose hawkers cry their wares.

Fell in Accord

"All the other manufacturers fell in accord with the spirit of the game as fostered by the national association and withdrew from a position which would have led professionals to bind themselves to play any particular make of golf ball. The professionals this morning used many different makes, and after the tournament is over it will be time for those who are interested in the manufacture and sale of any particular brand to let it be known through the ordinary advertising channels what has been accomplished with their product.

"It must be said that the professionals gathered here would not, to a man, have sacrificed their chances to win or to make a good showing by using a club or a ball with which they could not do their best because of an outside consideration from a manufacturer."

"Day Will Come"

In the light of subsequent history, it is apparent that the U. S. G. A. officials at that time were merely postponing something that was sure to come about eventually, just as the professionals themselves predicted at the time when they gathered around in a tent put up for them by the Myopia Club. They didn't feel like taking up cudgels with the ruling body just at that time, but they were correct in their prophecies that, "The day would come."

It will be recalled, also, that the golfing public refused to follow the U. S. G. A. in its larger-and-lighter ball decision and it is to be doubted whether the golfing public in general is at all disturbed now over the dangers of a ball being evolved that will outdistance any yet produced.

Haskell Ball

The ball controversy is another that is as old as the hills. There was a great hue and cry over the advent of the original Haskell ball, rubber-filled instead of the old, hard gutta percha. An article on that subject printed in October of 1901, began thusly:

"Shall we play the Haskell ball? This is a question which has raised more discussion on golf than any other in the last 100 years. On one hand a group of golfers assail the new ball upon the ground that it is unsportsmanlike to use it, a contention which is combatted vigorously by another group. Still other golfers condemn the new ball on the ground of its impracticability in play, claiming that it has disadvantages greater than the advantages of its long driving quality."

Brown Vets Unbeaten In Yale Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University's football seniors have never experienced a Yale game defeat, and next Saturday (Nov. 1) they hit the trail for the third time to the Yale Bowl in hopes of keeping that record unspoiled.

Brown's seniors who have figured prominently in previous Yale games include Capt. Ernie Savig-High, fullback, in the Bears' starting backfield; Bill Crooker, center; Arnie Soloway, right tackle; Bob Priestley, left end, and Lloyd Sheehan, left guard. Dave Haweeli, end, and Gene Coughlin, halfback, are other Brown seniors likely to see action in the Bowl.

Won Last Year

Brown defeated the Bulldog last year, 6-2, as the result of big Dick High's spectacular 96-yard run with an intercepted pass. The year before, the Bowl game ended in a thrilling 14-14 tie, with Bob Priestley catching a pass on the final play of the game and nearly getting away for a score.

Brown was coached by D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry on its last 15 Bowl pilgrimages, and during the period the Blue triumphed on 10 occasions, while the Bears were victorious three times, with two games deadlocked. In 1932, as well as last year, the Bears scored a touchdown and held the Bulldogs to a safety.

Stahley Makes Bow

This season J. Neil (Skip) Stahley makes his bow at the Bowl as head coach of the Brown football forces, but he became fairly well acquainted with Yale football ability and spirit during the past six years as assistant to Dick Harlow at Harvard.

Brown is likely to use three Connecticut boys, all sophomores against Yale, with one of them, Charlie Klatt, from Plainville, a possibility in the starting line-up at left guard. Klatt played 60 minutes against R. I. State, but received an injured knee in the Tufts game and did not make the Lafayette trip, although nearly recovered.

Ed Richards from East Hartford has relieved Crooker at center in every game this season, but Tom Davenport, from Thomastown, holds a third-string tackle rating, and has not played extensively yet on the varsity. Klatt prepped at Storm King; Richards at Wilbraham and Davenport at Taft School.

Tigers Prepare

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—Princeton's reserve gridders mixed it up yesterday in a 90-minute scrimmage as Coach Tad Wieman excused the regulars from contact work.

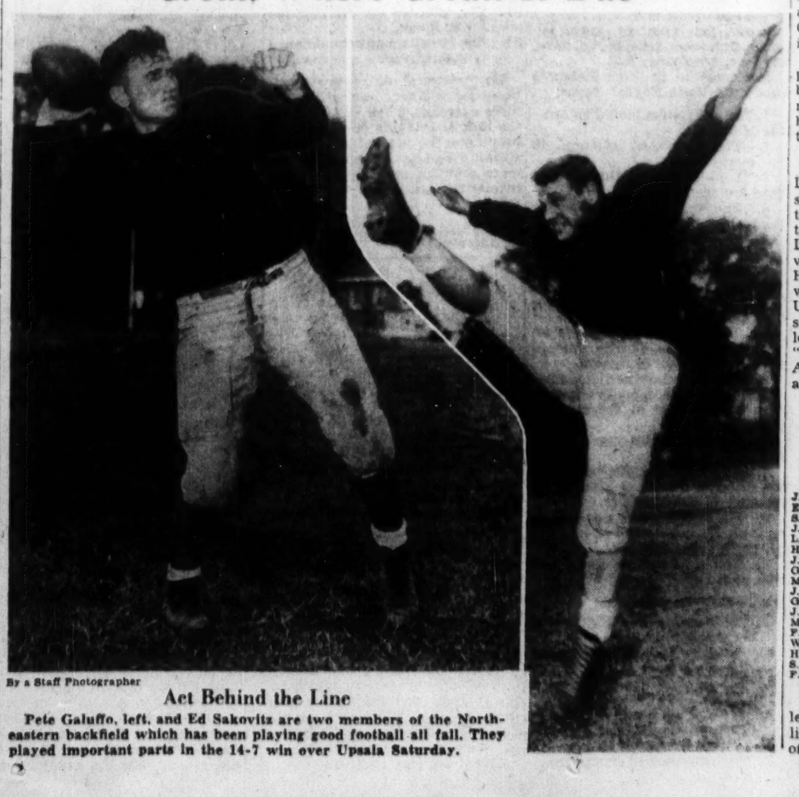
Wieman, pointing for Saturday's game with Harvard, sought for effective combinations and watched Jack Wagenselter, little sophomore halfback, and veteran Bob Baldwin break loose for long runs. Paul Busse, reserve blocking back, was shifted to end as injuries benched both Dick Schmon and Buck Sheridan.

Leafs Aid Amerks

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. (CP)—Coach Hap Day of Toronto Maple Leafs has announced that Manager Red Dutton of New York Americans will have first call on any and all members of the Leaf squad not elected to remain with the National Hockey League team for the 1941-42 season.

"If Dutton needs more than one of the players who will not be kept on our roster, then he has the privilege of taking them," Day said. Dutton, now in Port Arthur with the Americans, will confer with Leaf officials at Toronto Thursday on possible reinforcements for his club.

Credit Where Credit Is Due



By a Staff Photographer

Act Behind the Line

Pete Galuffo, left, and Ed Sakovitz are two members of the Northeastern backfield which has been playing good football all fall. They played important parts in the 14-7 win over Upsala Saturday.

Backfield Lacks Depth More Than Harvard Line

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From a simmer the Harvard football team is reaching the boiling point and due to flow over in one of these games. The coaching staff is turning on the heat in the hope that down at Princeton this Saturday will be the time when things happen. It has been an interesting season since the Penn game with the Crimson defense holding Cornell to a mere six points and Dartmouth and Navy scoreless. But the attack has been conspicuous by its absence. One lone touchdown in the Dartmouth game (enough to win that one 7-0) has been the net result.

Approaching the season and up to the Navy game last Saturday, Harvard has bemoaned the lack of depth and capable substitution. In the Navy game it was necessary to spell some of the regulars and now it appears necessity has been the mother of invention on Soldiers Field. The Navy had two full teams alternating and to withstand the fresh manpower. Harvard was forced to insert little-tried players and the result was cheering.

Four Good Ends

Everybody who has followed the Crimson knows there are four capable operatives at the ends. They also know that from tackle to tackle there are four 60-minute men if need be. Since the Navy game they know that the 60-minute men can be relieved at least five minutes and beginning next Saturday, probably more.

In the third period with Vern Miller, Tom Gardiner, tackles, and Dick Pfister and Chubby Peabody, guards, worn and frayed, George Hibbard and Russ Stannard took over at tackle and Jim Grunig and Dick Row took over at guard for at least five minutes. The defense weakened, of course, but not too much, and the experience those boys gained replacing the regulars may prove invaluable in the remaining games.

Of the four games played Jack Morgan, Don Forte and Loren MacKinney, ends, have played in all, with Bill Barnes missing only the Cornell game. Hibbard has been in for Miller in the Penn and Navy games and Stannard missed action only in the Dartmouth contest. Row has had a turn in all but the Cornell affair and Grunig only sat out against Dartmouth. Another guard, Jim Aldrich, tasted action against Penn.

At center, Johnny Page has taken over the starting post from Burgy Ayres and backing up these two is Lloyd Anderson, although the latter has not been on the field during games since Penn and Cornell.

In the backfield only four men have played some part in all four games, Capt. Franny Lee, George Heiden, Wayne Johnson and Greeley Summers, although Don McNicol only missed the Penn game due to misfortune at home.

Pre-season gloom wrapped itself more around the middle of the line lack of depth, but in the four games played to date it is surprising to find that the backfield is more pressed than the line. Only Bill Wilson, now a starting back, has played in three games apart from the five already mentioned. Wilson entered the Penn game for only a few plays, missed the Cornell encounter entirely, and started the last two.

Ted Lyman, crew captain, worked a short while for Heiden as blocking back against Penn and Navy, while Goldthwaite, little 165-pounder, played a few minutes against Penn only. Little Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., spelled Captain Lee against Navy and started the Cornell game at left half.

Line Encouraging

The only other backs to smell action are Charlie Cowen, sophomore fullback, who saw action against Penn and Doug Pirnie, Crimson sprinter, who raced in and out of the Cornell game twice for the benefit of the passing attack, but who has not been in evidence since.

You could not rightly call that depth, but the improvement in the line situation is encouraging, and before long the backfield may take a turn for the better and then watch the Crimson eleven really boil over somebody.

Explanation of Defense Further Complicates It

If you want an explanation of what Harvard did to the Navy by way of defense last Saturday, here is Dick Harlow's official version—you'll have to figure it out for yourself, though; we gave up about 2 a. m. this morning.

Said Oölogist Harlow at yesterday's football writers' luncheon at the Parker House: "All our defenses were set from one basic defense—a five-man line to the long and a seven-man line to the short. From that we went into any one of six different variations, including two types of seven-man lines and two types of fives, each of which called for different assignments. We only looped from one defensive formation, and our greatest advantage came in delaying our shift until the last minute so that we showed Navy we were strong to the short when Navy lined up and strong to the long when the ball was snapped."

Simple, isn't it?

* * *

Harvard's Al McCoy—the backfield coach who said he had taken over the team for the Dartmouth game and after bringing it through victoriously had given it back to Dick for the Navy game—cracked yesterday: "That disappearing defense worked so well for us that our chief job this week will be to get a disappearing offense to go along with it. When we work that out, we will really have something."

* * *

Despite his penchant for wise cracks, McCoy did as much as anyone to save the Navy game for Harvard, said Harlow. "Al pestered me to put in MacKinney, which was against all my pregame plans. When I finally put him in to kick, after Al had continued his persistent pleas through more than half the game, Loren gave the team not only a beautiful exhibition of kicking, but a mental uplift as well."

* * *

It may sound peculiar, but Cleo O'Donnell is going to be worked on for trap plays this week. Young Cleo is a back. "We couldn't believe our eyes when we saw the boy making tackles in the guard slots from the safety position," Harlow said with a shake of his head.

* * *

The Harvard coaching staff was in complete accord for the Navy game. They disagree, however, on Navy's next game. The staff itself picks Navy to beat Pennsylvania Saturday, while Head Coach Harlow likes Penn. Chances are there is no disagreement on the Princeton game.

* * *

Harry Marr of Boston College, who scouted the Eagles' next opponent, Temple, said that the Owls run off plays faster than any team he has ever seen. "Usually a team gets in about 60 or 65 plays per game. This Temple bunch gets in almost 100. They don't use a huddle, but line up in a T. The quarter-back calls signals, the backs either shift or not, and the play is away. Almost immediately they are back in action again. Whew!" Guess the Owls had Harry blinking.

Marr, incidentally, figures Temple will be three times as hard to beat as Georgetown. "We have no right to the ball game on paper," he concluded. Who plays on paper these days though?

* * *

Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern and Lew Manly of Tufts were casting sidewise glances at each other throughout the meal, for their teams meet at Medford Saturday. Lew recalled a conversation of the week before between Dunn and Harlow, in which Harlow asked what Dunn's last three games were. Upon hearing that they were Upsala, Tufts, and Springfield, Harlow thought a minute, then said, "Hmmm . . . Upsala will be tough." According to Dunn, however, they are all tough.

American Soccer League

(New England Division)

Goal Scores for First Half of League

J. Furtado, Boston Celts	5
E. Gustafson, Swedish Americans	5
S. Humphries, St. Michaels	4
J. Scarry, Swedish Americans	4
L. Wester, Scandinavians	3
H. Hammar, Scandinavians	2
J. Francini, Boston Celts	2
G. Kelley, St. Michaels	2
M. Roach, St. Michaels	2
J. Ferrie, Swedish Americans	2
G. Rose, St. Michaels	1
J. Silva, St. Michaels	1
M. Rebello, St. Michaels	1
F. Quinn, Boston Celts	1
W. Polson, Scandinavians	1
H. Lundquist, Scandinavians	1
S. Lundquist, Scandinavians	1
F. Brooks, Scandinavians	1

Harold Johnson, Monmouth College tackle, was called out of the lineup by Uncle Sam in the middle of the season.

Stanford Again Returns to the Top of the Heap in the Pacific Coast Conference

Indians Defeat Washington As Uclans Overcome Oregon

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Stanford is in the driver's seat again in the Pacific Coast Football Conference race and Oregon and the University of California at Los Angeles are tied for second position.

The major upset of the Coast last week end was U. C. L. A.'s win over the University of Oregon 14-7 at the Coliseum. The Bruins appeared in this game to have really hit their stride and to have figured out how to work as a unit. On the basis of this performance—and if they keep it up—they should knock over their parent institution, the University of Californa at Berkeley, here this Saturday.

Stanford will have a tough session this week end with Santa Clara at Palo Alto, and Washington, Oregon, and Oregon State should have "breathers" with Montana, Washington State, and Idaho, respectively. Southern California will rest this week, in preparation for its meeting with the Stanford Indians here Nov. 8.

Bruins Earn Praise

Too much praise cannot be heaped upon the head of little Joe Bruin for the way he stepped on that Duck from Oregon and held him for most of the 60 minutes of their gridiron meeting last Saturday. The Bruins, for a change, had a field general (Bob Waterfield) who "generaled" they had a line which held, battled throughout, both on offensive and defensive plays, and they had the confidence necessary to pull a lost game out of the fire and start up the old comeback trail that might take them far.

Much to the surprise of most of us fans who were a wee bit concerned that this just wasn't U. C. L. A.'s year. For the last two years the Bruin line has been leaky, which time after time never gave its backfield a chance to get set for a pass, or to find a hole through which to make run. Such a complaint is no longer justified. That line played well-nigh flawless ball. The coaching staff, "Babe" Horrell, Bernie Masterson, and Ray Richards, deserve all praise for what they have done in the last few weeks.

Mecham Tallies Once

The Bruins completed half of their eight attempted passes, and Oregon made six good passes out of 15 attempts. Jimmy Newquist, Webfoot fullback, was tossing the ball with reckless abandon in the closing minutes of the game in a desperate effort to pull another score out of the bag. This Newquist fellow seemed to stand head and shoulders over his teammates, with Tom Roblin a close second. Curt Mecham, usually the Webfoot stat, wasn't able to uncork any spectacular plays against the Bruins, with the exception of the touchdown he made for his team, which really was good.

Score Called Back

One of the most spectacular plays of the game came in the second quarter when Roblin took a reverse from Mecham on his own 34 and tightrope-ran the sideline to the goal. This superb effort, however, was fruitless when officials ruled that he had danced out of bounds on the Bruin 35. On the next play, Mecham got behind close-knit interference to cut a swath diagonally across the field for the score.

Both of the Bruin tallies, coming in the third quarter in quick succession, were beautiful to watch.

After starting the march on his own 45 with a well-aimed pass to Burr Baldwin, Waterfield took the ball from center on the 18 and bided his time while his teammates swung the play over to the left side of the line. When the Oregon safety man followed this ruse, Waterfield tossed the ball to Baldwin who was all alone on the goal line to the right of the playing field. He stepped over for the score.

The second touchdown came a few minutes later when little Ted Forbes took an Oregon punt on his own 21 and raced down the sideline, leaving Webfoot players in his wake. One, however, Roblin, streaked after him and overtook him on about the five-yard stripe. They both hit the dirt and skidded over the goal line. Officials ruled that Forbes touched the ground on the two-yard line. Strawn was held twice at the center of the line, but on the third down he swung to the right and made a flying leap over the head of Newquist into the end zone for the second Bruin score.

The Bruins made 14 first downs to Oregon's 7.

* * *

The Trojans made a mighty sorry appearance in their game at Berkeley, according to first reports reaching the Southland. They got off to a bad start when they suffered five offside penalties in the first six minutes of play. They deserved a sixth, but the Bears refused the penalty. They were in trouble throughout the first quarter, particularly, and, judging by the score of 14-0, they must have had their difficulties throughout most of the game.

* * *

Although most of them figured that it would happen, but still not being able to figure out why, fans were startled to hear abruptly that Bill Sweeney was out as manager of the Hollywood Stars baseball team and that Oscar Vitt of Portland had been named as his successor.

Sweeney took the Twinks when they were way down in the second division and sparked them into the Coast League play-offs. Despite this, he has been relieved of duty with the club.

* * *

RANDOM RAMBLINGS—Betty Hicks Newell, winner of the national women's golf title seven weeks ago, has abdicated the throne in favor of professionalism. One of her first aims, she told newsmen, will be to bring the Florida winter golf circuit to California . . . Howard Allyn, veteran bowler of 20 years, turned in his first 300 game recently at the Sunset Bowling Center at Hollywood . . . Yank Terry, 26-game winning pitcher from the San Diego ball club, was named the "most valuable" baseball player for the 1941 Coast League season. Ham Schulte, .280-hitting second sacker for the Hollywood Twinks, placed fifth in the poll.

Alex Swan, 3rd

'Call These Seats Midfield?'

Wide World

Minnesota-Michigan Game Draws Record Crowd

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A view showing part of the crowd of 85,753 persons, the largest that ever saw a game in Michigan Stadium, watching the contest between the Minnesota Gophers and the Michigan Wolverines here Oct. 25. The visiting Gophers won the hard-fought game 7-0.

Minnesota and Texas Teams Tied for Lead in Press Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—If Minnesota and Texas, leaders in opposite parts of the country and exponents of contrasting types of football, were to meet today their game would end in a tie.

That, at least, is the view of 127 of the country's gridiron experts. Voting in the third Associated Press ranking poll of the year, in which each man lists in order the teams he considers to be the top 10, they placed the Golden Gophers of the Western Conference and the Longhorns of the Southwest in a deadlock at the head of the parade.

On a 10-9-8-7-6, etc., scoring basis, each team polled 1,161 points. Minnesota held the edge in first-place votes, with 60 to 53, but Texas made it for that with more solid support in the secondary positions.

Assured Sellouts

The poll also left little doubt of which teams are the consensus favorites in next Saturday's three major battles, each of which already is an assured sellout. Vindicated by the 7-0 score in their ranking of Minnesota two notches ahead of Michigan last week, this time the experts make the Gophers a strong choice to continue unbeaten against Northwestern, by rating the Wildcats ninth.

Similarly Notre Dame, in sixth place, is given a comfortable margin over Army, rated 14th on four straight victories but probably lacking in manpower to continue its remarkable comeback past this engagement. A closer game, the experts think, should be that between all-winning Penn, at eighth place, and undefeated but once-tied Navy, at 11th.

Shuffled Orders

Last week's results shuffled the order considerably. Minnesota and Texas ran one-two the first two weeks and Duke continued in fourth place. But Fordham, the East's best, came up from sixth to third, Texas A. and M. from ninth to fifth and Notre Dame from seventh to sixth, while Michigan dropped four notches to seventh.

Gone from the first ten are Navy, due to that scoreless tie with Harvard; Tulane, through its second loss of the year (to Mississippi), and Santa Clara, upset by Oklahoma. In their places are Penn, Northwestern, impressive winner over Ohio State, and Vanderbilt, only all-winning survivor in the Southeastern Conference and boosted from 15th to 10th on its rout of Princeton.

Conference Dates

Texas and the Aggies have always-dangerous conference dates Saturday, the Steers with Southern Methodist, and A. and M. with Arkansas. Fordham takes on improving Purdue in its fourth intersectional game in five starts; Duke meets Georgia Tech and, if it gets by, should run out its season without a loss; Michigan plays Illinois, and Vanderbilt appears in for a thorough test against Tulane.

The standing of the teams (first-place votes in parentheses, points awarded on basis of 10-9-8-7-6, etc.):

First Ten

1.	Minnesota (60) and Texas (53)	1,161
3.	Fordham (7)	784
4.	Duke (5)	702
5.	Texas A. and M.	662
6.	Notre Dame	636
7.	Michigan	396
8.	Penn (1)	315
9.	Northwestern	231
10.	Vanderbilt	190

Second Ten

11. Navy, 163; 12. Stanford, 156; 13. Temple, 107; 14. Army, 55; 15. Alabama, 42; 16. Duquesne, 24; tie for 17, Mississippi and Mississippi State, 23 each; 19. Missouri, 22; 20. Southern Methodist, 16.

Also ran—Ohio State, 15; Tulane, 10; Texas Tech and Santa Clara, 7 each; Oregon State, 3; Washington and Louisiana State, 2 each; Oregon and Oklahoma, 1 each.

Youth and Good Reserves Are Assets of Canadiens

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Oct. 28 (AP)—Those thousands who jammed the "millionaire" section of the Montreal Forum to sing "Vive Les Canadiens" and shout encouragement to the Flying Frenchmen in the club's heyday a little over a decade ago may be able to take up that chant again.

There'll be no more Morenzes, Joliats, or Lepines in this aggregation, but in Coach Irvin's new edition there is the material for a club that will have the speed and color of those great years.

Youth Is Theme

With youth its theme, the Canadiens' chances in the National Hockey League this season are a big question mark. But they should finish higher than last year's entry which wound up in sixth place. With the bulk of last year's team back, Irvin is hoping he will discover another crop of rookie sensations to pair with those he found last year.

Tommy Gorman, General Manager of the Canadian Arena Company, says, "This club has plenty of possibilities for the future even if it doesn't win the Stanley Cup this year, which I am not saying it won't."

Reserves Good

Gorman believes the squad's main asset this year over last is that it has plenty of good reserve material. Several outstanding young players have been farmed out to the Washington Ulines.

Although the line-ups haven't been definitely selected, indications are that four amateurs may make the grade. The possible changes are likely to be at center and at defense but Irvin said he will not know until about Nov. 1 what his choices will be.

Len Bicknell, who played last year in Nelson, B. C., and Butch Bouchard of Montreal are still candidates for one of the defense posts while up in front Bunny Dame, who hails from Trail, B. C., is almost a certainty to catch on.

Dame's Wings

He will likely work on a line between Joe Benoit and John Quilty, rookie stars of last year's revived Canadiens.

Bobby Walton is another being considered for a forward position, possibly at center. He played last winter for Sydney. The fifth amateur likely to stick is William (Legs) Fraser as spare to goaler Bert Gardiner.

Otherwise the team will be composed of last year's members. With Quilty, Dame, and Benoit practically a fixture as one line, Irvin appears sweet on another pair of last year's rookies, Elmer Lach and Tony Demers on a line with the seasoned Toe Blake.

Due for Duty

Sophomore Jack Adams, who played left wing on the line with Lach and Demers last season, also has been working with his old confreres, but Jack is due to be called up for military duty at the end of this month.

Of the other forward material Irvin has to call on there are such players as Ray Getliffe, Charlie Sands, Murph Chamberlain, and possibly Walton.

On the defense, the club looks strong with burly Jack Portland, Cliff Goupille, Ken Reardon, and Tony Graboski, with the fifth man to be either Bicknell or Bouchard.

Hockey Stars in Minors

Sitting on the benches guiding American League hockey clubs in the campaign about to start will be several great figures. One or two of them, also, may actually be on skates, still carrying on.

If you could turn back the years a bit and if the followers of this popular circuit did take time out, in retrospect, they would see names and figures destined for hockey posterity.

Great Names

For there appears to be no question that the American League this season has in its fold more great names in hockey than ever before, names that will go down in the annals of the popular ice sport as among the greatest players of all times.

There seems to be no question about the greatness of Eddie Shore, Ching Johnson, the Cooks, Bun and Bill, for the past, for the present and future, and aiding and abetting them are names only slightly less familiar and famous.

Important cogs in some of the outstanding hockey machines of all times also are to be found. For instance, the Rangers once ruled the ice sheets and Bill Cook, Cleveland coach, Bun Cook, Providence coach, and Ching Johnson, new Washington coach, were Ranger stars under Lester Patrick.

Boston Stars

Shore was a hero in Boston, so was Tiny Thompson, Buffalo coach, and so was Cooney Weiland, Hershey coach. Weiland, like Johnson, is new to the American League but he, Shore, and Thompson were at one time members of the same Boston Bruins outfit that used to sweep all before it.

At Indianapolis is a new figure in Ebbie Goodfellow, succeeding Herbie Lewis. Over in Pittsburgh, one of Goodfellow's star mates on a Detroit Stanley Cup championship team is still operating—little Larry Aurie. At New Haven is found Earl Robinson, once a clever wing in the National League. The list of new coaches, incidentally, is complete with Danny Cox at Philadelphia, who played in the National League and after that in the old Int-Am League as a member of the Philadelphia team to which he returns as coach under independent operation.

The Phils have a time making a profit. In one 1941 game at home 44 foul balls were hit into the stands.

Greenleaf Has Safe Lead In Billiard Play

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—Ralph Greenleaf is proving he hasn't lost his pocket billiard touch.

The 17-time champion from Chicago chalked up his fifth straight victory to take the undisputed lead in the 1941 championship tourney by beating Joe Procita, 125 to 100 in 14 innings last night at Town Hall.

For a time, Greenleaf seemed about to meet with his first defeat as did Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia's defending champion who bowed to Onofrio Lauri. Procita at one time held an 86-36 edge, but Greenleaf put together an unfinished string of 88 to win.

Irving Crane, Livonja, N. Y., youth, muffed a chance to deadlock Greenleaf when he lost to George Kelly, of Philadelphia, 125 to 67 in 19 innings.

Standings of the players:

Player	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game	Total Pts	Total Innings
Greenleaf	5	0	88	7	625	79
Caras	4	0	53	14	500	61
Mosconi	4	1	82	8	614	69
Rudolph	4	1	44	10	573	79
Crane	4	1	45	6	567	93
Ponzi	2	2	68	12	440	62
Lauri	2	3	57	21	499	92
Procita	2	4	42	11	677	94
Cranfield	2	4	45	17	584	92
Kelly	2	4	43	12	529	79
Tozer	1	6	40	19	479	112
Baker	0	6	46	—	247	110

Yesterday's Results

Cranfield defeated Tozer, 125 to 64 in 17 innings.

Lauri defeated Mosconi, 125 to 114 in 21 innings.

Rudolph defeated Baker, 125 to 45 in 15 innings.

Greenleaf defeated Procita, 125 to 100 in 14 innings.

Kelly defeated Crane, 125 to 67 in 19 innings.

Sports Around the Hub

Cross-Country for Schoolboys

Seventeen high schools have entered this year's competition for the fourth annual Massachusetts interscholastic cross-country championship sponsored by Boston University over the B. U. course Saturday morning.

Entries closed last Friday and among the teams missing was Brockton High School, which won the permanent team trophy last year after having taken the event for three years in a row. Since Brockton dropped minor sports, however, the Shoe City will not be represented. As a result, the competition this year is wide open with many teams being given an even chance to win.

Ten boys can be entered from each school, but only seven may run and the first five are the only ones counted in the final score. The individual winner who becomes the State champion will receive a gold medal. The next three runners-up win silver awards and those who finish from fifth to fifteenth get bronze medals.

The schools who will compete are: Arlington High School, Belmont High School, Beverly High School, Brookline High School, Concord High School, Gardner High School, Holden High School, Lowell High School, Melrose High School, Milton High School, Plymouth High School, Quincy High School, Reading High School, Rockland High School, Wakefield High School, Weymouth High School and Winchester High School.

High schools on this list which did not enter runners last year are Brookline, Holden, Lowell and Plymouth. Holden High School, in fact, has enough talent so that they have entered two complete teams. Concord, however, has sent in entries for only two individuals and will not be eligible to compete for team awards.

* * *

Class A honors in the last of the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournaments went to W. C. Sherriff of the Boston Post. Playing at the Brookline Municipal Golf Course yesterday, Sherriff turned in a 76-71 card which was good enough to win both gross and net awards.

In Class B play A. MacSwan of the Boston Herald posted a 102—96 to win that division.

* * *

On Friday in the Metropolitan Chess League series Independents meet the Lynn Chess Club in Class A and in Class B, Boylston plays Commonwealth. Last week the Boylston (Y. M. C. U.) chess team defeated Lynn 5 to 1; City Club defeated Bay State Club, 4 to 1, and in Class B Wells Memorial won 5 to 1 against Boylston and Cambridge Y defeated the Harvard Club, 4 to 2.

* * *

It may be somewhat of a surprise to note in the unofficial attendance figures that the Braves and Red Sox both had increased totals over the 1940 figures and the Braves more than the Sox. The Braves were 45,400 better than 1940 and the Red Sox 43,766. This was due to the Brooklyn and St. Louis visits to National League Field.

Teammates

WAYNESBORO, Pa., Oct. 28 (AP)—The teamwork Coach Ben R. Pollock teaches his Waynesboro High School football team doesn't end on the gridiron.

An example was the way Pollock went into action when he learned that star center Chub Woolridge might lose his Saturday ice delivery job because of an injured arm.

Pollock drove the ice truck himself, Woolridge went along and pointed out the customers and two teammates made the deliveries.

De Groot Accepts

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Dudley S. De Groot, head coach of football at The University of Rochester, announced last night that he had accepted an invitation from Andy Kerr, of Colgate, to help coach the Eastern team which annually meets the West for the benefit of the Shrine's hospital fund in San Francisco on New Year's Day.

Tommy Henrich, Yankee baseball star, got his start playing softball. Tex Reilly, Colorado's star passer, and now a sophomore, played touch football in his freshman year.

Northwest Fans Satisfied Stanford Is Bowl Prospect

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Having seen Stanford's 1941 model of the "T" formation in action, Northwest grid fans are satisfied that the Cardinals will be a worthy representative of the Pacific Coast Conference should they continue their successful trip toward Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

Coach Clark Shaughnessy's red-shirted champions were everything that has been said of them—and then some—in their 13-7 victory over Washington. Although the game was close and the outcome could have been a Washington 7-6 victory, most fans thought the best team won.

But contrary to expectations, it wasn't the "T" formation that won for Stanford—it was the brilliant strategy and play of Quarterback Frankie Albert, plus a great Stanford line that stopped the Washington running attack when it neared "touchdownland." The highly publicized trickiness and deceptiveness of the "T" formation was stopped cold by the Washington defense—but the Huskies couldn't cope with Albert's quick thinking and the alertness of the Stanford line.

The game was decided in the second quarter. Washington seemed heading toward a score when Ernie Steele faded back to pass from the Stanford 21-yard line. The Stanford ends, Fred Mayer and Norm Meiners, chased Steele back 26 yards and finally tackled him before he could pass the ball.

Took Command

Taking advantage of this "break," Albert took command of the situation. From mid-field, the small quarterback faked a pass and ran behind excellent blocking to the Husky six-yard line. After two plays, Milt Vucinich plunged over the line to score, but Albert's conversion was blocked by Walt Harrison.

A few minutes later Washington made a mistake that proved the losing factor. Forced deep in their own territory by an Albert punt that went out of bounds on the two-yard line, the Huskies tried a reverse play in an attempt to fool the opposition. But faulty ball-handling in the backfield caused a fumble and ever-alert Chuck Taylor scooped it up for Stanford on the three-yard line. On the third play, Sophomore Bill Sheller scored the winning touchdown.

Washington came back after the half to dominate play as Ernie Steele ran back a punt 25 yards, skirted end for 19 yards and then scored a few plays later on another end dash. When substitute Elmer Berg converted, it looked like the Huskies might win—but it was not to be.

Scores Nullified

Stanford made two fourth-quarter touchdowns that were nullified by penalties. Washington once went to the Stanford 31-yard line, but the Indian ends again smothered the Husky passer to stop the march.

All through the game it was the smart work of Albert and his shifty running mate, Pete Kmetovic, that gave a capacity crowd of 43,000 fans thrill after thrill. Albert tried mid-field and got away with them, and seemed to do everything right.

After the game, we sought out the Stanford All-America, and found him alone in a corner of the dressing room, soberly putting on his street clothes. Instead of the arrogant playboy we had expected fourth-down running plays in to find after reading an article in a national magazine, Albert was just the opposite—a natural, unassuming, average American boy.

Praised Line

"You certainly played a fine game, Frank," we said.

"Oh, thanks!" Albert replied with a grin, "but did you see the swell blocking and tackling our linemen did. We couldn't have done anything if it wasn't for the line."

"What about that bad pass from center, Frank?" we queried, referring to a play that almost gave Washington a touchdown late in the game.

"That wasn't the center's fault," Albert replied. "I wasn't expecting it at that time, and even if it was high, I should have caught it. I guess I wasn't awake."

Turning to another corner of the room, we encountered the man who is most responsible for Stanford's success—Coach Shaughnessy.

"That was our toughest game in two years," said the tall, fine-looking coach who led his team to a Rose Bowl victory last year. "I was especially pleased at the clean play of both teams. Washington surprised us with the man-in-motion play and those reverses, and we were fortunate to win.

"Albert is a fine quarterback," Shaughnessy added. "In fact, the team doesn't need me when he's around."

Coach Jim Phelan surprised the Stanford team and fans by using the man-in-motion on several plays—although without the success had by Stanford in its use. However, the Husky reverse plays were a constant source of trouble to the Indians.

Path Clearer

Stanford's path toward the Rose Bowl is much clearer now, especially with Oregon State beaten by Washington State and Oregon defeated by U. C. L. A. Every team in the conference except Stanford has lost at least two games, and Stanford has lost one—to Oregon State. Washington, California, Oregon, O. S. C., U. C. L. A., and U. S. C. have lost two games, and all have mathematical chances of winning the Coast championship, but at this writing it looks like Stanford will repeat.

In a big upset at Rogers Field in Pullman, Washington State's Billy Sewell proved he can run as well as pass. The nation's leading passer in 1940 stayed on the ground and ran through the Beavers for the only touchdown of the day. The Cougars have another opportunity to score an upset when they play Oregon at Eugene, Nov. 1.

Next big games for other northern schools are scheduled Nov. 8, when Washington plays California at Berkeley and Oregon State meets U. C. L. A. at Corvallis.

Bob Cahn

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Tom Harmon, University of Michigan halfback, topped the nation's football scorers with 87 points in five games.

High Figure For Senior Park Stiles

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Major league baseball attracted 10 and a quarter million fans through the turnstiles during the 1941 season, but it was a year of mixed success.

Unofficial figures assembled since the close of the campaign show the American League drew 5,220,519 and the National League 5,029,689 for a combined total of 10,250,208.

This was a decrease of 31,883 from 1940, which means that in spite of war tension, higher costs of living and other obstacles, major league baseball almost held its own.

Chaotic Year

Yet it was a chaotic year which saw some clubs making great gains and others taking incredible nose dives.

The Detroit Tigers, who won the American League pennant and drew more than a million admissions in 1940, saw their attendance fall off 400,436 and the New York Yankees, who overwhelmed all opposition and regained the world championship, dropped 24,253 on their season's attendance.

Thus Detroit's attendance collapsed because it didn't have a winning team and the Yankees' lagged because they were too good.

The red hot race in the National League was a mint for the pennant-winning Brooklyn Dodgers and the St. Louis Cardinals.

New Record

The Redbirds increased their gate 287,590 and the Dodgers went up 244,772 to pass the million mark for the second time in three years. Their total of 1,215,772 was a new record for a Brooklyn club.

Four other clubs in the senior circuit suffered decreases ranging up to 210,344 for Cincinnati, where interest withered when the Reds couldn't stay on top.

The big business done by Brooklyn and the Cardinals, however, caused the National League as a whole to gain 181,389 over last year.

The American League slipped back 213,272 because of the Tigers' reversal, but four clubs showed gains. The most surprising increase in the junior circuit was the 209,484 set-up experienced by the Philadelphia Athletics, who gave old Connie Mack one of his best years financially since the A's great pennant years.

His success contrasted with a loss of 104,820 by the Philadelphia Phillies, who would have been damaged even more seriously except for a lucrative series with the magnetic Dodgers at the end of the season.

The figures:

National League		
Club	1941	1940
Brooklyn	1,215,172	971,600
New York	837,046	796,000
St. Louis	646,196	358,600
Cincinnati	654,456	864,800
Chicago	510,000	626,800
Pittsburgh	595,845	541,300
Boston	350,000	304,600
Philadelphia	280,380	385,200
Totals	5,029,689	4,848,300
American League		
New York	964,722	988,978
Cleveland	850,000	902,576
Boston	760,000	716,234
Detroit	712,257	1,112,693
Chicago	678,911	660,336
Philadelphia	641,629	432,145
Washington	420,000	381,241
St. Louis	193,000	239,591
Totals	5,220,519	5,433,791

Good Start

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—There may be better forward passers when the season records are all in, but Jimmy Richardson can put in a good bid for being tops in the first two games. Against Wisconsin and Michigan State the Marquette back completed 16 passes in 22 attempts for 200 yards and three touchdowns—and not a pass was intercepted.

Bradley Braves Thrive on Action

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 28 (AP)—Bradley's football team polished off New Mexico Aggies Saturday night, 26 to 0, and followed up with a 67-to-0 victory over nomadic Arkansas A. and M. of Monticello last night. The Braves rolled up 14 touchdowns in the two games.

Bradley still is undefeated and untied, having scored 172 points to 13 for five rivals.

The Arkansas game was scheduled originally for early October but a driving rainstorm forced postponement.

Clement Ordered to Report

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 28 (AP)—Johnny Clement, former Southern Methodist University football star now playing with the professional Chicago Cardinals of the National League, yesterday was ordered by a local draft board to report for induction into the Army Nov. 6.

LONDON

CINDERELLA'S

2 SLOANE SQUARE

Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners

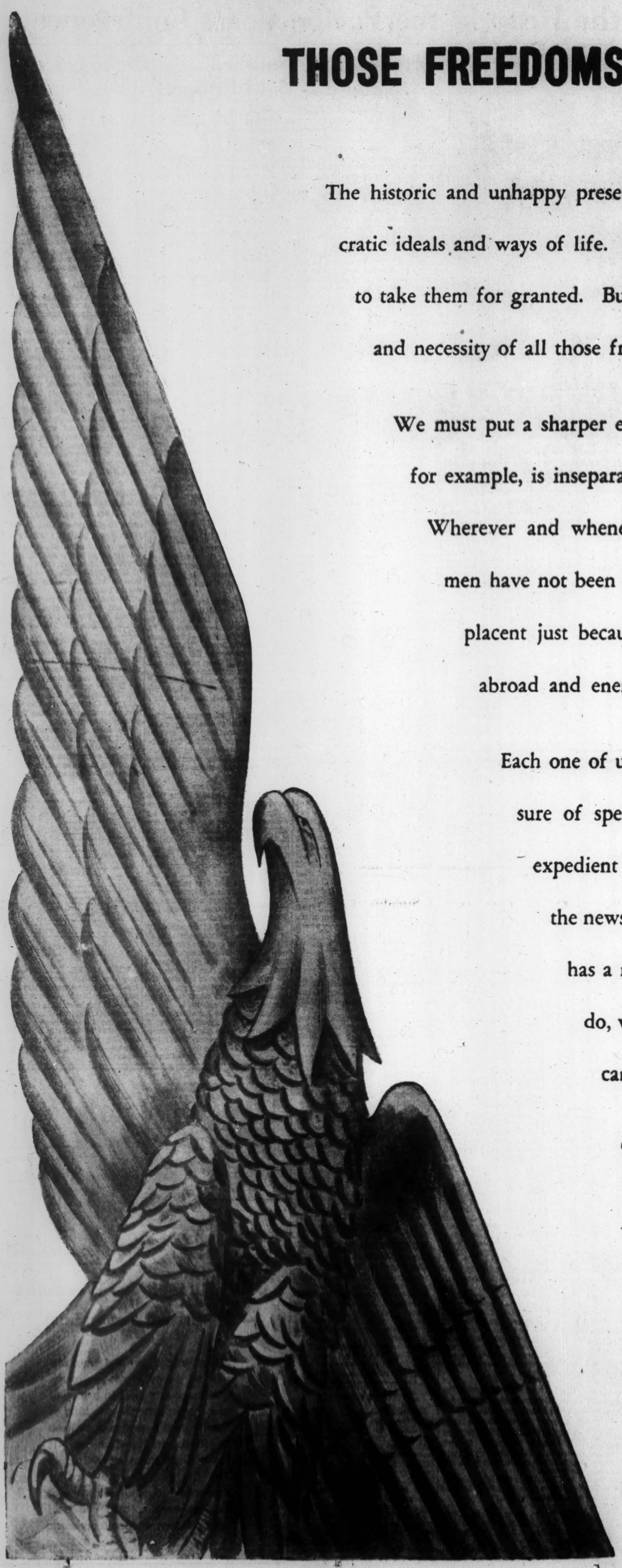
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES

EVERYTHING HOME-MADE

STAND-BY of the Wardrobe

—the British Town Last

No other shoe in the wardrobe fills so many needs correctly. Quality counts most in a shoe of such general usage—the kind of quality that makes a shoe keep its shape, its comfort and its looks. Shoe stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are good judges of leather and craftsmanship, and are well equipped to serve Monitor readers.



THOSE FREEDOMS WE CALL LIBERTY . . .

The historic and unhappy present forces upon all of us a keener awareness of democratic ideals and ways of life. In the past we Americans have been perhaps too apt to take them for granted. But today is no time for dulled perceptions of the nature and necessity of all those freedoms we call Liberty.

We must put a sharper edge on our understanding that freedom of the press, for example, is inseparable from the fact as well as the concept of Liberty. Wherever and whenever a nation's press has been coerced or suppressed, men have not been able to call themselves free. Can we afford to be complacent just because our press <u>is</u> free? Not so long as dictators stalk abroad and enemies of the people bore from within!

Each one of us must see that our press remains free—despite the pressure of specious arguments that a controlled press is a necessary expedient in a world at war. Each of us must insist upon getting the news straight and without delay, undiluted, unpadded. Each has a right to the facts—and a duty to learn them. Unless we do, we cannot be good or useful citizens and our government cannot be truly <u>ours.</u>

Of its place in America's free press, of its service to readers, The New York Sun is honestly proud. By devoting itself to a straightforward, thorough presentation of the facts, The Sun has always been the kind of newspaper alert, educated New Yorkers want in their homes.

The Sun
NEW YORK

Commerce and Finance

Manufacturers' Orders Drop for Second Consecutive Month

Business and Industry

Street Sees Postwar Economy Releasing Vast Pentup Demand

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — While financial speculation of all kinds in Wall Street is being curbed, people here are now going in for all kinds of new and non-financial speculation about what the post-war economy will be like.

About the technological side of it, the speculations are colorful indeed. Depressed as American business has become about some aspects of the future, it has apparently never before been so sanguine about its coming technical achievements.

The vivid hopes of the airplane industry were mentioned on this page last week. New luxury liners to cruise at 285 miles an hour, to carry 64 people or 16 tons of cargo, are already being ordered which by means of four 2,500-horsepower engines will bring Los Angeles and New York within 8½ hours, and bring London or Lisbon to within ten hours of New York. For smaller planes there will be thousands of new air fields and hundreds of thousands of new pilots. The airplane people talk of future ships to carry as much fuel as two tank cars, and transport 100 tons of cargo at 500 miles an hour.

Prospects for New Industries

Said Henry Ford on his birthday last summer: "What is being done today in aviation is but the beginning. The airplane factories of the future will alone give employment to millions. The airports and accessory industries will employ still more millions."

"After the war," said a GM official recently, "you'll see the use of plastics increased. You will see aluminum fighting it out with steel for position . . . increased use of rubber . . . one hundred octane gasoline will be a general thing. . . ."

The aluminum people say that after the war vastly increased amounts of aluminum will go into trucks, buses, passenger cars, railroad equipment, homes, furniture, ships, etc. "Ship designers know they can in some cases add an entire deck of staterooms by building superstructures, stateroom partitions and doors of aluminum." And the makers of magnesium, which weighs only two thirds as much as aluminum, have yet to make their boast, being perhaps too busy expanding capacity from 12,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds a year, or more than the 1929 output of aluminum.

The roller-bearing people say if the railroads will use their bearings it will go a long way toward "one-speed railroading," in which freights would move along like passenger trains, avoiding frequent side-tracks, due to easier starts and stops, fewer hot-boxes and shop lay-ups.

Many New Developments

The rubber people say they already have developed a pneumatic tire not only proof against ordinary punctures but against bullets.

The truck people, now working night and day to supply the army, look forward to rolling over vast new strategic and arterial highway networks.

Ship operators look forward to a huge new fleet of freight-carrying "ocean greyhounds" pacing along at from 15½ to 19 knots, unless the builders of airplane cargo transports beat them out—for a half dozen big cargo planes will soon be able to do the job of a $2,000,000 freighter.

Agricultural officials anticipate such a vast change and improvement in both the nation's agriculture and its eating habits that the present "basic crops" of wheat and cotton may be relegated to a secondary role in favor of such high-vitamin crops as vegetables and fruits, dairy and poultry products, and pork and other meats.

The building people are already beginning to foresee a revolution in low-cost housing as great as the revolution in low-cost transportation effected 30 years ago with the cheap automobile.

When the question swings from the coming technological changes to those in political economy, however, the guesses are more controversial.

The major question is whether the present "war economy" will be continued indefinitely into the post-war era or whether there will be a reversion to the mixed economy of the 1930's or even further back to laissez-faire.

In fact, this question—"Must we continue the war economy indefinitely?" seems to be one of the two major non-military questions of the day, second in importance only to the question "How shall we win the war?"

Continuous Prosperity?

The other major non-military question is, "If we can have this much prosperity in an emergency, why can't we continue it indefinitely into the post-war period?"

Most people, at least outside of Washington, apparently hope that we can continue the present prosperity, but drop the war economy that is producing it.

This, however, may be a wish to have one's cake and eat it too. No nation has so far been able to let fly as much economy energy under the old-fashioned peacetime rules of balanced budget gold standard, and laissez-faire as even the have-not nations have been able to release under a modern war economy. And the people who want to go back to the old type of economy without losing the economic gains of a war economy in the form of increased activity, larger production, and so on, have not yet come out with any convincing blue-print of how it can be done.

Certain facts about the post-war economy seem already to be taking fairly non-controversial shape.

First, after this as after most previous wars between industrial nations, peace seems likely to release an enormous pent-up demand, with the money to buy it. Semi-official Federal agencies are already laying out plans for huge public works and pump-priming programs. In addition there will be a large deferred civilian demand for "consumers' durable goods" the supply of which is presently to be shut off for the duration, such as electrical equipment, automobiles, air conditioning, non-defense housing, postponed travel, etc. States and municipalities are already beginning to pigeon-hole deferred programs which will be fetched out after the war.

Price Controls May Stay

And before the war is over the forced-loan principle already embodied in the British corporate and personal income tax may have been adopted here, resulting in considerable accumulations of buying power which people will be glad to use.

Lastly, there will be heavy demand for reconstruction and perhaps feeding of Europe, and for industrialization of China and South America.

The second probability is that the price and priority controls now being set up will not be rapidly dismantled. Many of them are now operated by permanent bureaus, while many of the supposedly temporary defense authorities and the Administration believe in controls as permanent things, contrary to the beliefs of Baruch, Hoover, Replogle, McAdoo, and others who headed the 1918 war economy.

This probably means there will not be the same speculative blow-off as followed the 1918 Armistice—and as, in fact, has followed all major wars of the last 150 years. (In point of fact, it is much more accurate, judging merely by precedent, to predict a postwar boom than a postwar deflation. A boom has followed every war immediately, whereas a depression has followed sometimes only after years. The post-Civil War boom, for instance, lasted from 1865 into the early 70's.)

But if there isn't any postwar price boom this time by virtue of the lid being kept on, then much of the reason for a subsequent deflation will not exist. For the depression of 1920-1921 seems to have been more the result of the 1919-1920 boom than of the war, and the depression of 1873 more the result of the boom of 1869 than of the Civil War.

Seen Through a Glass Darkly

That seems to be about as far as can be seen through a glass darkly. But the overwhelming balance of probability seems to be that after the war there will be no rush at all to return to balanced budgets, the gold standard, or laissez-faire. They will be much further back in the limbo of history by that time than they are now. In fact it might be guessed that there will never be any great popular pressure to return to a balanced budget unless and until the country first goes through a terrific boom and subsequent crash, with a price earthquake so tremendous as to sweep away all the economic trends of the last ten pre-defense years as well as exhilarating current experience with full-out deficits geared solely and simply to the country's capacity to produce.

However, such a boom and crash seems hardly likely in view of the public's vastly increased willingness in recent years to let the government put a price and priorities lid on any threat of boom and a budget-deficit floor under any threat of hard times.

So it looks likely that we shall, in the end, consent to pay the price in financial and economic unorthodoxy—now fast becoming orthodoxy, as a matter of fact—in order to continue indefinitely its constructive and creative release from the constant fear of hard times and the continuous social ache of "normal" under-capacity operations and under-employment.

Illinois Utility Bond Issue Sold

CHICAGO (AP) — A syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. was the successful bidder for an offering of $38,000,000 Central Illinois Public Service Corp. 3⅜ per cent bonds, maturing 1971. The group's bid was 105.7898. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York submitted the only other bid, 105.1269.

Firm Plans 'Kaffee-Klatch' For Problem Discussions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An industrial "kaffee-klatch" for one hour per month has been set aside by the Package Machinery Co. in the interest of better management-shop relations, George A. Mohlman, Vice-President, reported.

The period offers an opportunity for informal discussions of building problems before they can reach the critical stage. Or, if all is serene, the committee, composed of members of the management and representatives from all shop departments in the factory, can put their feet on the desks and re-hash the World Series.

"The point is," Mr. Mohlman said, "that we are meeting on a friendly man-to-man basis without group consciousness in an attempt to solve mutual problems. Progress can be made in this type of atmosphere. It works."

New Magnesium Plant to Double U. S. Supply

Wide World

Upper: Sidney Hillman (left), co-director of the Office of Production Management, is shown during a visit to the great, new Permanente magnesium plant in Los Altos, Calif., which is expected by next March to be turning out 12,000 tons of magnesium a year, twice as much as was produced in this country last year, when a magnesium shortage appeared as an acute bottleneck in America's defense industries. With Mr. Hillman is Dr. Fritz Hangirg who invented the process by which the magnesium will be manufactured. Lower: Sidney Hillman (right) and Henry J. Kaiser, head of Permanente, with some of the magnesium produced at the plant, which Mr. Kaiser had built in seven months.

G. M. Quarter Earnings 49c Common Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp., indicated in a statement accompanying the big automobile firm's quarterly report that he believed the three larger motor manufacturers had suffered a greater curtailment of production by Government decree than smaller car makers.

"In connection with the priorities program for the automobile industry," said Mr. Sloan, "there have been established allotment ratios among individual producers.

Big Units Hit Most

"In establishing these individual quotas, a differential has been created by the Government between the three larger producers and the remainder of the industry; that is to say, the automobile production of the three larger producers has undergone a greater curtailment than the average of the industry as a whole. . . .

"The question naturally arises, whether workers who have served or are serving General Motors should lose their employment and in the aggregate receive relatively less work in favor of workers employed elsewhere; also whether the 17,000 General Motors dealers, as individual merchants, should receive a relatively smaller percentage of merchandise to sell as compared with competitive dealers.

"The fact that everybody must do his part in the defense program is accepted. General Motors for one not only proposes to do its part but more. . . .

"But General Motors believes that the policy behind the sacrifices now demanded of everybody should be to maintain the relative position as among producers within industry.

"That is to say, the policy should not be to use the emergency as a means of arbitrarily readjusting the competitive position of the units within any industry."

Net Earnings Shrink

The corporation's financial report for the quarter ended September 30 showed consolidated net profit of $42,997,929. After allowing for preferred dividends there was a balance equal to 94 cents a share on the common stock.

This compared with $53,579,568, or $1.18 a share, in the June quarter and $15,597,030, or 31 cents a share, in the September quarter last year.

Provision for United States and foreign income and excess profits taxes amounted to $37,633,000 for the latest quarter against $73,208,000 in the preceding quarter and $12,577,000 in the third quarter of 1940.

Mr. Sloan disclosed that deliveries under defense contracts and orders from General Motors United States and Canadian plants during the third quarter amounted to $115,900,000 in contrast with $75,200,000 in the second quarter and $56,600,000 in the first quarter.

Defense deliveries represented 24.7 per cent of total company sales in the September quarter.

OPM Orders Allocation Of November Lead Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM priorities division has ordered lead refiners to set aside 15 per cent of their November production, subject to allocation by the Government.

Priorities officials estimated the order would set aside from 6,000 to 6,500 tons of lead for allocation, in addition to the amounts allocated from supplies of Metals Reserve Company.

Metal not allocated from the priorities pool for defense uses during the month will be added to the Government's stockpile of lead.

Wabash Operating Net Jumps

NEW YORK (AP)—Wabash Railway reported September net operating income of $981,574 against a September, 1940, total of $507,861. For the first nine months of 1940 the net operating income was $7,296,357 against $2,075,149 in the like 1940 period.

Tobacco Firms Found Guilty

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28 (AP)—The tobacco anti-trust trial that cost approximately $1,000,000 and lasted 20 weeks has ended in conviction of three of the nation's major leaf companies, one subsidiary and 13 executives.

A Federal Court jury late yesterday convicted R. J. Reynolds, Liggett and Myers, and the American Tobacco companies, the latter's subsidiary, American Suppliers, Inc., of Louisville, and the 13 officials on four counts of criminally violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Defers Sentences

The charges were:

Fixing prices and suppressing competition, conspiring and combining to monopolize the billion dollar tobacco industry, attempting to achieve a monopoly, and achieving it.

Six executives and one subsidiary were acquitted. Left temporarily unanswered was the fate of five other tobacco firms, 21 subsidiaries and 12 executives, all co-defendants, who remained out of the trial under an agreement to accept penalties if convictions resulted.

Federal Judge H. Church Ford deferred imposition of sentences pending a conference today with prosecution and defense attorneys.

Maximum sentences that could be imposed were fines totaling $20,000 each for each of the four convicted companies and the 13 executives. Each of the latter, in addition, faced possible maximum prison terms of four years.

Judge Sees 'Honest Verdict'

These executives were convicted:

American Tobacco—George W. Hill, president; Paul M. Hahn and Vincent Riggio, vice presidents, all of New York.

Reynolds—William N. Reynolds, executive committee chairman; S. Clay Williams, board chairman; James A. Gray, president; Edward A. Darr and James W. Glenn, vice presidents, all of Winston-Salem, N. C.

Liggett and Myers—James W. Andrews, president; William A. Blount and George W. Whitaker, vice presidents, all of New York and Edward H. Thurston, St. Louis, vice president.

American Suppliers—James E. Lipscomb, J., president, Louisville.

Judge Ford, in dismissing the jury, consisting of a high school principal and 11 small-town businessmen, expressed belief that the jury returned an "honest verdict."

Firms Increase Dividend Payments

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlantic Refining Co. directors have declared a special dividend of $1 on the common in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 21.

Savage Arms Corp. declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 21 to holders of record Nov. 10. The previous payment was 75 cents a share on Aug. 18.

A dividend of $1 a share on the common stock was declared by directors of Crane Company, payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 8 and a regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 1. Last previous common dividend was 80 cents a share, on Dec. 23, 1940.

Directors of Climax Molybdenum Co. declared an extra dividend of $1, payable Nov. 18 to holders of record Nov. 10, bringing dividends paid thus far for this year to $1.90. In 1940 total dividends were $2.20, including an extra dividend of $1.

Directors of the Phillips Petroleum Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share, and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share, on common, both payable Nov. 29, 1941, to stockholders of record Nov. 7, 1941.

New Orders Off Further In September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A decline in new orders received by manufacturers in September for the second consecutive month resulted in a slight reduction in the backlog of unfilled orders, according to the Conference Board. This was the first drop in the unfilled order index since March, 1940, the report stated.

Shipments remained at about the same level as in the preceding month, with a decrease in shipments of nondurable goods offsetting a rise in durable goods. Inventories continued to show an upward trend.

Lowest Since January

The decline in manufacturers' new orders in September amounted to 7 per cent, lowering the seasonally adjusted index from a revised figure of 249 (1935-39 equals 100) in August to 231, the lowest point since last January. The iron and steel industry led the decline, the study pointed out, and substantial decreases were shown by the electrical equipment, paper and textile industries. Smaller declines were reported in the office equipment and metal products industries. New orders for building equipment and housefurnishings increased. In the clothing, machinery and chemical industries there was little change.

The Board's index of manufacturers' shipments eased from 202 in July and August to 201 in September. Durable goods shipments on the whole continued to increase, although there were declines in iron and steel, nonferrous metals and office equipment. Shipments of nondurable goods as a whole were 5 per cent lower than in August, allowing for seasonal variation, although shipments of chemicals increased. In the clothing and textile industries shipments declined sharply.

Inventory Gains

Manufacturers continued to increase their inventories, as evidenced by the Board's index, which rose 1.7 per cent in September to 151.4 (1935-39 equals 100). Inventories of both durable and nondurable goods increased over the August level.

In the durable goods industries the largest increases were reported by automotive equipment, electrical equipment and railroad equipment companies. Small declines occurred in the iron and steel, nonferrous metal and housefurnishings industries. The largest increases for nondurable goods were in the boot and shoe and paper industries.

Lower orders and increased shipments combined to reduce slightly the backlog of unfilled orders for durable goods, while little change was shown for nondurable goods. The Conference Board's adjusted index declined from a high of 537 in August to 534 at the end of September, but remained 171 per cent above the year-ago figure.

Canadian National Surplus for Year To Set High Record

MONTREAL (CP) — President R. C. Vaughan of Canadian National Railways said in an interview the combine expected to have a surplus for the current year of $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, the first since 1929 and largest in its history.

Mr. Vaughan estimated net profits at between $66,000,000 and $68,000,000, before fixed charges and taxes of $63,000,000.

Movement of war materials has boosted freight volume to the largest since 1923, when the railways were reorganized in their present form, Mr. Vaughan said, adding that there had been a "substantial improvement" in passenger, steamship and hotel business.

The railways are using American coal in some of its operations because of the production slowdown in Cape Breton coal mines, the President said.

"We have been obliged to ship American coal as far east as Mont Joli, Quebec, and Edmundston, N. B., as a result of the slowdown," Mr. Vaughan explained. "The situation is improving gradually, but we are still using American coal in the Maritimes whereas in 1939 were were usinug Canadian coal in Ontario."

Beneficial Loan Debentures Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made of $10,000,000 of Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. 2¾ per cent debentures at 100 and interest by a banking group headed by Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes.

Tire Casings Shipments 18 P. C. Above Last Year

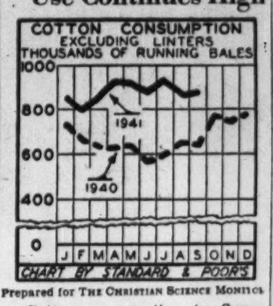
NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association reported that September shipments of automotive pneumatic casings totaled 5,264,357 units, 18 per cent above last year's September shipments but 2.5 per cent under the August total of 5,399,702.

Production for the month was 4,583,324 units, 3.9 per cent above the 1940 month but 8.4 per cent under the 5,004,912 turned out in August.

General Baking Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Co. estimated profit for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 27 at $291,348, or seven cents a common share, compared with $663,272, or 31 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

September Cotton Use Continues High



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cotton consumption in September continued to hold at high levels, the total for the month rising to 875,682 bales from 874,113 in August, and 638,235 in September, 1940. However, on a daily average basis, September consumption dropped slightly from the preceding month.

RFC Will Pay To Build Steel Alloy Plant

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Office of Production Management recommended today that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation finance the construction at South Chicago, Ill., of the first plant in this country specifically designed to produce electric alloy steel. Republic Steel Company will operate the plant.

The new installation, part of a steel industry expansion program approved by OPM, will have a capacity of 504,000 tons of alloy steel ingots a year. Of this amount, 317,000 tons will be converted at the plant into bars, rods and shapes to be finished elsewhere into aircraft and ordnance parts.

First units of the South Chicago plant can start production in eight or nine months and the entire plant can be in operation in about 15 months, it was estimated by W. A. Hauck, OPM steel consultant whose report on the project formed the basis for the recommendation of OPM Director William S. Knudsen.

Cost of the expansion was not disclosed. OPM officials said no other plant in the United States was similarly designed, with every unit built for the production of electric furnace alloy steel.

The new project calls for development of a coal mine at Elkhorn, Ky., to produce coking coal for the plant. Mr. Hauck said ample power was available to run the electric furnaces and "a trained operating and supervisory force is at hand."

Shipment of ore and transportation of finished products could be carried out by Great Lakes carriers supplementing rail facilities in the region, Mr. Hauck's report said.

Virtually all the electric alloy steel now produced in the United States is going into defense manufacture. An increase in the supply is of "utmost importance," Mr. Hauck asserted.

Named Aircraft Director

NEW YORK—Charles R. Stevenson of Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc., management engineers, has been elected a director of Liberty Aircraft Products Corporation, according to announcement by Oliver H. Payne, Chairman of the board of directors.

Big War Contracts Boost Canadian Building Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Heavy war contracts let by the Dominion Government brought the September contracts awarded throughout the Dominion to a total of $39,363,800 for all types of work, according to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of this city, and insure a busy winter for the building trades. Of this total, more than $14,000,000 is for public buildings in all parts of Canada.

The total for the month is 8.9 per cent over the August total of $36,123,900, and brings the total for the year to date to $322,909,100, as compared with $247,749,000 for the corresponding period of 1940.

Non-Defense Building Ban May Be Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board is studying possible relaxation of its ban on non-defense building to permit the remodeling of dwellings, it was learned, and also may take steps to supply critical materials to other construction projects already underway which face shutdown because of material shortages.

In a number of cases construction jobs already have been halted, defense officials said, because of inability to obtain steel, copper, brass and other scarce metals.

The officials emphasized, however, that the moves under study do not imply any modification of the SPAB policy laid down three weeks ago forbidding the start of any new public or private construction which would use up critical materials, unless the jobs were essential to defense or the public safety and welfare.

The disclosure of possible concessions as to remodeling houses and providing materials for the completion of jobs already started followed representations to SPAB and the Office of Production Management from real estate groups that complete stoppage of home building would cause "a serious dislocation" of the housing and rental structures of the country.

Philip W. Kniskern of Philadelphia, president of the National Real Estate Board, recently asked that a quantitative limit be placed on the amount of materials to be used in defense housing projects, instead of the present $6,000 price limit for each dwelling.

This idea has already been offered to SPAB and OPM, Mr. Kniskern told a meeting of a real estate group in Lynchburg, Va., recently. It was indicated that the proposal would be offered here Thursday to OPM's advisory committee for the home building industry.

Defense sources said some concessions might be made toward the quantitative basis, but felt certain the $6,000 limitation would not be removed. To do so, it was said, might open the way to squabbling among contractors over available supplies and the "bootlegging" of scarce materials to build houses which might be beyond the means of most defense workers.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

DREXEL FURNITURE CO.

For Holiday Dining

Is your home ready for the holiday guests? Need a new rug or table for the dining room? Is your supply of glassware and linen low? What new decorating surprise are you planning? Make it a point now to visit local stores for color and design co-ordinated ideas on holiday decoration.

SEE
THE MODEL ROOMS *and* ENSEMBLES
at FURNITURE DEALERS
Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	478,800
1941 volume to date	116,790,946
1940 volume to date	165,236,725

Stocks Edge Forward In Timid Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Moderate recovery tendencies were the rule in today's stock market after considerable indecisiveness at the opening.

A fair amount of activity accompanied the lifting of bids in the early proceedings. Slow-downs were frequent in later dealings but gains of fractions to a point predominated near the final hour. Many issues were at a standstill or a bit lower. Transfers were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Market's failed to get excited over the President's "shooting" broadcast and a wide assortment of favorable earnings statements and dividend declarations tended partially to offset growing tax fears. The war news was uninspiring. Drying up of selling in yesterday's weak tobaccos was helpful although most were unable to rally. Worries over widespread labor rifts remained as a bullish retardent.

American tobacco "B," among shares, dipped to a new year's low along with Westinghouse but the latter eventually erased its loss.

Better performers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Eastman Kodak, Glenn Martin, Sears Roebuck, Goodrich, Western Union, Anaconda and International Nickel.

In the curb, advancing inclinations were exhibited by American Cyanamid "B," International Petroleum, Pantepec, and Phoenix Securities.

Bond prices moved irregularly toward the final hour today, selective buying pushing a minor part of the list up fractionally against an easier trend.

Price changes either way were narrow, a good many high-grade and some moderate-priced issues trading unchanged.

Transactions were small except in certain corporates. The President's address declaring the shooting had started had no marked influence on trends.

In the foreign department, Rhine-Westphalia 7s, Berlin Electric Elevated Railways 6½s, and Yokohama 6s dropped 4 to around 9 points on small offerings. Milan 6½s were fractionally improved. U. S. Governments were quiet at quotations slightly under the previous finals.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October Wheat—				
Winnipeg	.721⅛	.721⅛	.721⅛	.717⅛
December Wheat—				
Chicago	1.14⅞	1.10⅛	1.13¼	1.13⅛
Minneapolis	1.09⅞	1.07¼	1.08⅜	1.13⅛
Kansas City	1.09¼	1.06¼	1.08⅜	1.13⅛
Winnipeg	.722¼	.722¼	.73	.726⅛
May Wheat—				
Chicago	1.19⅝	1.16¼	1.18⅛	1.18¼
Minneapolis	1.13⅝	1.12	1.13⅛	1.13⅛
Kansas City	1.13⅜	1.09¾	1.12⅛	1.13⅛
Winnipeg	.777⅛	.765⅛	.764¼	.765⅛
July Wheat—				
Chicago	1.20⅛	1.17¼	1.19⅛	1.18⅞
Minneapolis			1.14⅜	1.14⅜
Kansas City	1.14⅝	1.10⅝	1.12⅛	1.12⅜
December Corn—				
Chicago	.75⅞	.74¾	.75⅛	.74⅜
Kansas City			.69	.69⅜
May Corn—				
Chicago	.81⅜	.80½	.80⅞	.75⅜
Kansas City			.73¾	.74⅜
December Oats—				
Chicago	.49	.46¾	.47⅝	.47½
Minneapolis	.44	.42⅝	.43½	.47½
Winnipeg	.44⅜	.44⅜	.44⅝	.44⅜
Rye, Chicago—				
May	.64	.61⅜	.63	.62⅜
December	.70¼	.68	.69¼	.69¼
July	.71⅞	.69½	.80¾	.70⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.40	9.45	9.30	9.42	9.30
Jan.	9.60	9.67	9.50	9.62	9.50
March	10.87	10.92	10.77	10.92	10.77
May	11.12	11.15	11.02	11.12	11.00

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.55¾	1.57	1.51	1.54½	1.54¼
May	1.59¼	1.61½	1.55½	1.59	1.59⅛
July	1.56	1.59¾	1.56	1.59¾	1.59⅛

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	93.5	95.6	93.5	95.6	95.4
March	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.0
May	92.1	92.3	92.1	92.1	92.8
Tops					
December	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.3
March	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5
May	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.1

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	15.96	16.19	15.96	16.06	15.97
March	16.27	16.46	16.21	16.31	16.26
May	16.40	16.60	16.37	16.46	16.41
July	16.47	16.69	16.42	16.54	16.51
October				16.62b	16.70

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December					
March				14.68b	14.65
June				14.60b	14.60
				14.60b	14.60

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No 3					
Wld May No 4	2.52	2.52	2.51½	2.52	2.46
b—Bid.				2.87b	2.85

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	7.74	7.85	7.74	7.84	7.78
March	7.93	8.02	7.92	8.02	7.95

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	12.42	12.48	12.37	12.48	12.30
March	12.50	12.62	12.45	12.60	12.37

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.94	5.94	5.90	5.90	5.95

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	34.25	34.25	33.95	34.00	34.25
*December	34.40	34.40	34.15	34.20	34.45
*January	34.65	34.65	34.30	34.40	34.60

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.95	29.95	29.35	29.60	29.90
†November	29.80	29.80	29.20	29.45	29.90
†December	29.55	29.60	29.20	29.45	29.90
†Jan.	28.65	28.65	28.65	28.65	28.90

†U. S.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.12	2.09
January	2.77	2.82	2.77	2.82	2.77

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. H. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. C. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (.4)	1	45½	45½	45½	Oct 27
24⅛	19½	Adams Ex (.30g)	19	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	12	Adam-Millis(1)	9	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
45	35¾	Addressog (.1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 27
5	2⅞	Air Reduct (1a)	17	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
		Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 20
9⅛	5½	Alaska Juneau	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
10⅜	6⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
21½	15	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	7	6½	6½	Oct 27
25⅜	1d	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 27
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (½g)	9	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
167½	144½	Allied Ind (¾g)	2	7	7	7	
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	151	150¼	150¼	− ¾
14¾	11¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
		Allied M (¾g)	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
86¼	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	86⅞	86¾	86⅞	+ ¾
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	8	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Oct 27
1⅜	1¼	Amal Leather					
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	157½	157½	157½	− ⅛
198⅜	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	1	57	57	57	Oct 27
51½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	9	52¾	51	51¼	− ⅛
54⅜	51½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	− ⅛
81¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	3	32¾	32	32	
3	1	Am Cable & R	17	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
90¼	78½	Am Can (4)	9	82¾	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	+ ¼
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	27½	27	27½	+ ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	66½	66½	66½	− ¾
23⅜	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 27
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	58½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105	105	105	−2
8¾	6½	Am Cöl'type(.60)	1	¼	¼	¼	Oct 27
57⅜	45⅜	Am Comm Al	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ¾
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
11⅜	11⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 24
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
11⅜	½	Am & For Pow	5	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
249	117⅜	Am FP $6 pf .90k	7	121¼	121¼	121¼	+ 1⅛
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	9	26	25¼	26	+1
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 25
30½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	14	24¼	24¼	24¼	Oct 27
25⅜	23¼	Am Hide & Lea	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 27
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	45½	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅞
21⅛	11½	Am Ice	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	21	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	
60	53	Am In Ill p(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17⅛	10¼	Am Locomotive	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	39	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	86	86	86	+ ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	19	10¾	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
61⅜	21¼	Am M & Metal	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
223⅜	153½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	197⅜	197⅛	197⅛	Oct 25
31¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6pf 51¼k	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
39	2⅜	AP&L $5pf 43⅛k	1	27	27	27	
7¼	5¼	Am Rad & S .45g	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Am R Mill(1.05g)	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(1g)	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
45⅜	34	Am S & R (2g)	15	38¼	37¾	38⅛	
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	Oct 24
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	37	36½	36½	− ½
28⅛	19	Am Stl Fd (1¼g)	9	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12½	9	Am Stove(1.20g)	3	9	9	9	Oct 27
22⅜	-1	Am Sug R (½g)	2	19¼	19¼	19½	Oct 27
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Oct 27
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	152⅛	151⅞	151⅞	− ⅛
73½	56½	Am Tobacco (5)	26	57½	56⅝	57¼	
74½	58	Am Tob B (5)	61	59⅜	57¾	59	− ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	−1½
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	14	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	− ¼
7¼	3½	Am Water Wks	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	85	85	−1
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	12	73	72¼	73	
8		Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	46½	47¼	47¼	Oct 10
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11¼g)	26	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 21
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	5	29	28⅝	29	
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
5½	4	Armour Ill	31	4¼	4	4	− ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pf pf1½e	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	− ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	2	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	Oct 27
34⅜	23	Armstrg'g C 1½g	1	72	72	72	Sep 10
9¾	6⅜	Arnold C (¾g)	2	29½	29½	29½	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 15
10⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(5)	1	84	84	84	−1
102	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Oct 21
35⅜	23	Associates (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	26	29⅜	28¾	29	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	2	64½	64½	64½	− ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	21	25¾	24⅝	25¾	+1¼
33⅛	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	43	43	43	− ⅜
25½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	11	54	53½	54	Oct 25
20¼	11¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	26¼	25½	26	+1
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Oct 24
71⅜	65⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅞	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	68	67	68	+1⅛
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
37⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	Oct 16
4¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	21	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
19	12¼	**B** Bald Loco ct	9	14½	14¼	14¼	
55⅜	31⅜	Balt & Ohio	3	33¾	35⅜	35⅜	− ⅛
87⅜	43⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	61¼	61¼	61¼	
81⅜		Bangor & Ar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e	6	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barber Bros ½g	3	8⅜	8½	8½	− ⅛
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	5	17¾	17½	17½	− ⅛
31⅜	25	Bayuk Cig (1⅛)	7	25½	25	25	Oct 27
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104½	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	7	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116	114¾	114¾	Oct 21
41⅛	32⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7½	7½	7½	
20⅛	13⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	7	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
57	50	Benef Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	23⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	23	63	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
132½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120⅝	121	+1
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	28	28	28	+ ½
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2)	5	21⅜	21½	21⅝	Oct 22
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	15	15	15	Oct 21
24¾	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	9	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
35	25⅞	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
23⅝	17⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	10	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	−1
31¼	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	8	20½	20¼	20¼	− ⅛
39⅝	29⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
4⅝	3¼	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Oct 25
12⅜	8½	Brew Corp (.30g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 25
25⅞	18	Bridgeport B ¾g	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
41	26	Briggs Mfg 1½g	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅜
45¼	38	Briggs & S (2¼g)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
6⅝	5¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	−1
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr*	2	6⅝	6½	6½	Oct 27
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	14	10½	10¼	10¼	− ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Brunn-Bal (1½g)	6	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	− ⅛
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8½	1½	Budd Wheel 45g	6	6½	6½	6½	Oct 25
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	2	22¼	22	22	
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56	56	56	Oct 22
9¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	19	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 27
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 27
23	19½	But Bros pf (1½)	3	13	12¾	12¾	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	2	10	10	10	
24¾	16¾	**C** Calif Pack (1½)	5	22	21½	22	
54	31	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	9	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	3	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 27
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy 1.10g	1	11	11	11	− ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	20	16⅜	15½	16½	+1
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	12	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1⅛g)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Oct 27
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 24
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27⅝	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
67⅝	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	3	50	47	50	+ ⅛
50⅝	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	41½	41	41½	
29⅛	16⅞	Celanese (1½g)	1	22½	22½	22½	−1
10⅞	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 27
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16½	16½	16½	− ⅜
3½	1¼	Cent Foundry	2	1½	1½	1½	
4½	1¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14¼	4½	Cent Violet(a)(1g)	4	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	− ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	3	3½	3½	3½	
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	10	30½	30	30⅜	− ⅜
24⅝	21⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	3	3	3	
21¼	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 22
22⅝	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 23
18	10	Checker Cab	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
44⅛	24½	Ches & Ohio (3)	19	36¼	36	36	− ⅛
102⅛	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
4¼	2⅛	Ches Corp	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 24
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi & E Ill A					
10⅞	3⅞	Chi Great West	9	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Great W pf	35	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
19½	9½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 27
44½	37½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
54	49	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	40	39¼	39½	− ¼
		C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
		Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2				Oct 25
14¾	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3	1⅛	Chickasha'(1)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 20
72⅛	53⅛	Childs Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 18
10⅜	8¾	Chrysler (4½g)	28	56¾	56⅜	56⅝	
4⅛	2¼	City I & F (.90g)	3	9¾	9½	9½	
		City Stores	2	18	18	18	
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2½g	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Oct 27
33¾	24	Clev Gr Bin 1.20g	1	25½	25½	25½	
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	38½	37¾	38⅛	+ ¾
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	9	57⅜	57	57	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	1	143¾	143⅝	143⅝	+ ¾
63⅛	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Oct 27
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 27
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 25
30⅛	17¾	Collins & A 2¾g	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	17½	17	17	
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	3	15	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Col G&E (.10g)	50	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
82⅛	59	Col G&E pf A (6)	8	58⅛	53	53	−6
77⅛	47¼	Colum Pict	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	4	77	77	77	Oct 24
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	20	33	32	32	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	+ ¾
37⅜	27⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	− ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Oct 27
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (½g)	6	9½	9⅜	9½	
4	1¼	Com'th & South	48	¾	¾	¾	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	58½	57⅛	57⅛	−1⅜
30½	23¾	Com'th & South	3	15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2½s 46-44	106.16	106.16	106.16
84 2½s 72-67	102.30	102.27	102.27

New York City Bonds

75 3s 80	110	109⅝	110

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90½	90½	90½
8 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107½	107¾
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	65¼	64⅝	65¼
2 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Am Int 3½s 49	101	101	101
2 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
2 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
60 Am T & T 3s 56	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 Am T Fdr cv 5s	105⅛	105	105
11 Am W W & E 6s 75	107	106½	106½
1 Ang C Nitr 6s deb 67	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68	67¾	68
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1 Arm Del 4s 58	106¼	105⅝	106
11 AT&SF 4s 95 adj	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90¾	90¼	90¾
28 B&O ev 60-ctf	32¾	32⅜	32¾
10 B&O 4s 48	60¼	59¾	59¾
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
7 B&O S W 50 st	41¾	41½	41¾
4 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	109¾	109	109
4 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	134¼	134¼	134¼
20 BeneflndLoan 2¼s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
16 Boston&Me 4½s 70	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	109¼	110
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93	93	93
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¾	105¼	105¾
5 Buf R&P 5½ st	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
3 Cal Pac Util 5s 57	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4s 60 J'ly	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105½	105½	105½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	106	106	106
1 Can Nor Pow 4s 46	111	111	111
8 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Can Pac 4s 55 ww	97	97	97
1 Can Pac 4s 49	28½	28½	28½
11 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	3	3	3
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59E	6	6	6
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¾	50⅛	50¾
17 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	177¼	177¼	177¼
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	85¾	85¾
1 ChgPAF 4¾s 50	103	103	103
1 ChgPAF 4½s 60	101	101	101
1 C&O ref 3¼s 96D	105	104⅝	104⅝
2 C&O ref 3¼s 96E	105	105	105
2 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
6 CB&Q ref 5s 71	73¾	74¼	74¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 77	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 CB&Q 4s 58	95	95	95
1 Chi&E Ill inc 97	20	20	20
1 Chi&E Ill 5s 2030	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 ChiGWest4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Chi I & L 5s 47	33	33	33
47 CMStP&P 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
47 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 CM&SP 4½s 89F	40	40	40
15 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39¾	40	40
14 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38¾	39	39
1 Chi&NW ref 5s 37	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chi&NW ref 5s 2037	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chi&NWcv4½s40	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Chi&NWgn4½s37	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Chi&NWgn4s2037	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chi&NW4½s2037C	18	18	18
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2 Chi & NW 4s 87 reg	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 Chi & NW 4s 87 reg	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 CRI&PSa52A	13	13	13
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 CRI&P 4s 88	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 CRI&P 4s 88 ctf	20	20	20
15 CRI&P ref 4½s 34	12	12	12
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109¾	109¼	109¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cin & W Ind 4s 52	97	97	97
3 Childs Co 5s 43	41	40⅝	40⅝
116 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	110¼	110⅛	110¼
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 CCC&StLCWM 4s 91	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Cin Gen Elec 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 ClevUnTerm5s73	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
1 ClevUnTerm4½s72	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Col & So 4½s 80	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5 ColumbiaGa5s52May	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Colo&SoRfd3¼s63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Col&SSOhE3¼s70	111	111	111
6 CommEd cv3½s58	110¾	110⅝	110¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
16 Con Oil cv 2¾s51	104¼	104¼	104½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83¼	82¾	83¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	25¾	25	25
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	24¾	24	24
1 Cuba RR 5½s 42	27¼	27¼	27¼
25 Cuba RR 5½s 42 rct	24	24	24
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	27½	27½	27½
1 Cuba RR 5½s 52 ctf	27½	27½	27½
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Del & Hud 7½s 43	135	135	135
1 D & R G 5s 55 ass	7	7	7
20 D & R G West 5s 55	7	7	7
1 Det Ed 3½s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Duquesne Li 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¾	31	31
1 Erie 4s 95	30¾	30¾	30¾
49 Erie 4s 2015 ww	94	94	94
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Erie 4s 95 ww	87¾	87¾	87¾
21 Erie 4s 95 ww	87¾	86⅞	87¾
2 Erie Gene 5s 57	121	121	121
1 Erie Gene T&R 3s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Fla E Coa 4½s 59	103	103	103
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94¾	94¼	94¾
5 Gr Nor Ry 5½s 52	103	102⅝	103
3 Gr Nor Ry 4½s 77	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
1 Gr Nor 4½s 77 E	87	86¾	87
5 Gr Nor 4½s 46 G	93¾	93½	93½
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Gulf M & Oh 4½s 75	69¼	69¼	69¼
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	83	83	83
5 Hocks V 4½s 99	130¾	130⅝	130¾
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	100	99¾	100
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38¾	38½	38¾
39 Hudd&Man rfg 5s 57	42¼	41¾	42¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57‡	10½	10⅜	10½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	39	39	39
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	41½	41⅛	41½
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
7 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	40½	40¼	40½
5 Ill Cen 3s 55	50¼	49⅝	49¾
25 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	39¾	40
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52‡	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32	32	32

1001-32 1001-32 1001-32

10 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
12 Int Paper 5s 47	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	93	93	93
24 Int T&T 4½s 52	44½	44½	44½
16 Int T&T 3s 55	48	48	48
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	49¾	49¾	49¾
12 KCPS&Mem 4s 36‡†	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
2 KCPS&M 4s 36 ctf	43	43	43
2 KC Term 4s 60	109	109	109
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	84	84	84
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	83¾	83¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60	84	84	84
14 Leh A N Eng 4s 65A	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Leh&NY 4s 45	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	76	76	76
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47	47	47
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	48¾	48¾
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	29⅝	29¾
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	51⅞	15¾	51¾
4 Liggett&W 7s 44	117½	117½	117½
1 Lne Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96⅞	96½
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	87	87	87
1 Lou G&E 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	50½	50½
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	96	96	96
12 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	105	104¾	105
4 Mead Corp 4½s 58	106½	106½	106½
6 Met Ed 4½s 68	110½	110½	110½
13 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 M&StL cn 3s 34 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
10 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 MStP&SSM cn 4s 38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
26 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	25¼	25¼	25
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	21¾	21¾	21¾
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34⅜	34½	34⅜
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21¾	21½	21¾
176 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27	27	27
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	27	27	27
20 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
6 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	28	28	28
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	27½	27½
16 Mo Pac cen 4s 75	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Mont Po v 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Montreal Tr 5s 41	80	80	80
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41	41	41
35 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¼	35⅞	36⅛
10 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	29¼	29⅛	29½
1 Nash Chat&StL 4s 78	65	65	65
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	103¾	103¾
3 N O Pu Sr 5s 52A	105½	105	105
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	76¾	76¾	76¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43¾	43½	43¾
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 NY&Greenwd L 5s 48	63	63	63
21 NYC rfg 5½s 2013	49¾	49¼	49½
83 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	49¼	49½
1 NYC cn 5s 98	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 NYC cv 3½s 97	96	96	96
1 NYC cv 3½s 52	54¾	54¾	54¾
16 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80	80	80
1 NYC La Sh5s98	60¼	60¼	60¼
16 NYC&StL 5½s 78	62	61¾	61¾
1 NYC&StL 4s 60	100½	100½	100½
9 NY Connect 3½s 65	101¾	101½	101½
2 NY D&cv cv 5s 47	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	111¾	111½	111¾
1 NYLack&W 4½s 73	55¼	55¼	55¼
39 NYNH&Hrcv 6s 48	30¼	30¼	30¼
39 NYNH&H ctf 6s 48	52	51¾	52
39 NYNH&H 4s 67	29¾	29	29¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	27	27	27
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	27½	27¾	27½
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24¾	24½	24¾
20 NYNH&Hcv 3½s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5¾	5¾	5¾
39 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	33¼	34¾	33½
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	89	89	89
21 NY W&B 4½s 46	4	3¾	4
1 Nor Am Co 4s 50	104½	104¼	104½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
58 Nor Pac 4s 2047	61¾	61	61¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047D	52¼	51¾	52¼
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¾	48½	48½
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	71	71	71
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42¼	42¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108½	108¾	108¾
9 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110¾	110½	110¾
1 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	105	106	106
7 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	104	103¾	103¾
1 Ore Sh RR & Nav 4s 46	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¾	107	107
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	111¾	111	111¾
1 Pac G&E 3¼s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
25 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	114	114	114
13 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	100	99¾	100
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	52½	52½	52½
1 Penn Co 4s 52 E	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Penn Gl Sand 3½s 60	105	105	105
1 Penn P & L 3¼s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Penn RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Penn RR cn 4½s 65	123½	123¼	123½
18 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	103¾	105	105
1 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	93	93	93
5 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Penn RR 4½s 84 E	101	100½	101
2 Penn RR 4s 48	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
21 Penn RR 3½s 70	94	94	94
3 Penn RR 3½s 52	87½	87½	87½
1167 Peo Gas Chi 5s 47	116½	116¾	116½
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63	63	63
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111½	111½	111½
18 Ph Read CAI cv 6s 49	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Ph Read CAI 5s 73	27½	27½	27½
3 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 PCC & SL 5s 70 A	110	110	110
3 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Pitts Steel 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 Pit & WVa 4½s	64½	64½	64½
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
1 Portl Gen El 5s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87¾	86¾	86¾
1 Potomac El P 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 Readg 4½s 97A	78½	78⅜	78⅜
6 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105⅜	105¼	105¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104⅝	104¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
30 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	47	46⅝	46⅞
40 Rio Gr W cti	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 Rl Ark&LaL 4½s 34	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	96½	96⅝	96½
1 St J & G Isl 4s 47	108¾	108¼	108¾
15 StLIM & SSaR&G33	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 St L Pub Ser 6s 59	82	82	82
38 St L S F 4½s 78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
7 St L S F 4s 50 A	15¼	15	15⅛
10 St L SW rfg 5s 90	37	36½	36½
10 St E Gr Trk 4½s 47	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
24 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98	97¾	98
20 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
10 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Sea All Fla 6s 34A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5 Shell Un 2¾s 54	99½	99½	99½
12 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48½	48½	48½
24 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¼	48	48¼
28 So Pac 4½s 69	48¼	48¼	48¼
40 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63	62½	62¾
16 So Pac cit 4s 49	47	47	47
56 So Pac 3½s 46	75¼	75	75¼
48 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50¼	50¼	50¼
8 South Ry 6½s 56	86	85½	86
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	80½	80½	80½
27 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92¼	92¼
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61	61½
1 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106⅜	106	106
13 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	104⅜	105
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108½	108½	108½
2 T RR A St L 5s 44	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Tex Corp 3s 59	107¼	107	107¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	63½	63½	63½
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	63½	63½	63½
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	63	63	63
6 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16	15⅞	15⅞
21 Third Ave 4s 60	53⅜	53½	53⅜
1 Toronto H&Buf 4s 46	102½	102½	102½
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	106½	106½	106½
2 Union Oil 3s 59	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	92	91¾	92
10 U N RR&Can 4s 44	107	107	107
1 US Steel 1.90s 47	101⅝	101	101⅝
1 U S Steel 2.50s 53	102	102	102
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101	101	101
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¼	101¾	102¼
33 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	23⅜	23¼	23¼
75 Wabash 1st 5s 39	75¼	75¼	75¼
13 Wabash 2d 5s 39	32½	32¼	32½
19 Wabash 5s 80 D	22½	22¾	22¾
3 Wabash 5s 76 B	22½	22½	22½
35 Wabash 4½s 78C	22	21¾	21¾
1 Wabash Tol&Chi4s41	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Wlk4¼s45 102 11-32	102 11-32	102 11-32	102 11-32
1 Walwrth 4s 45	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
2 Warren Bros 6s 41	87	87	87
9 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Canada 4s 60	106	106	106
1 Canada 3s 68	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Canada 3 1/8 67	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk6s52 ass	13	13	13
1 Chile Mtg Bk6s62 ass	13	13	13
3 Chile 7s 42 ass	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s 42 Jan ass	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chile 6s '62 ass	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13	13	13
6 Colomb 6s '61 Oct.	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Colomb 3s '70	32½	32½	32½
3 Copenhag 5s '52	34	34	34
2 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	94¼	94¼	94¼
161 Cuba 4½s '77	73	73	73
2 Denmark 6s '42	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	8	8	8
29 Ger Gov 5½s '65	6¾	6¾	6¾
30 Ger Govt 7s '49	7	7	7
2 Ger Gn El 6½s '40	11½	11½	11½
4 Gt Con EP Jap 6½s '50	80	79	80
2 Italy 7s 1933	21	21	21
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Milan City 6½s '52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	12	12	12
1 Minas Ger 6½s '59	12	12	12
10 Montevideo 7s '52	64	64	64
2 Norway 4½s '56	50¾	50½	50⅝
6 Orient Dev 6s '53	38¼	38	38¼
3 Oslo City 4½s '55	31	31½	31½
1 Porto Alegre 8s '46 A st	69¾	69¾	69¾
4 Panama 3½s '67 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Pernambuco 7s '47	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Peru 2nd 4s 1961	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Prussia 6½s '51	8	8	8
1 Rhine-Westph 7s '50	8	8	8
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	12½	12½	12½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Santa Fe Prov 4½ '64	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	26	26	26
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	25	25	25
5 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	25	25	25
2 Serbs Cs Sl 8s '62	6	5¾	6
2 Serbs Cs Sl 7s '62	7	7	7
80	80	80	80
40	40	40	40
67½	67½	67½	67½
39	38¾	38¾	38¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 B	11	11	11
1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	69¼	69¼	69¾
6 Australia 5s 55	71	70¾	71
6 Australia 4½s 58	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Berlin City 6½s 50	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Berl City El 6½s 50	8	8	8
1 Berl El Ele 6½s 56	8	8	8
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¾	19¼	19¼
2 Buen A 4½s 57	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Buen A 4s 76	57¾	57¾	57¾
9 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Canada 4s 60	106	106	106
1 Canada 3s 68	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Canada 3 1/8 67	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk6s52 ass	13	13	13
1 Chile Mtg Bk6s62 ass	13	13	13
3 Chile 7s 42 ass	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s 42 Jan ass	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chile 6s '62 ass	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13	13	13
6 Colomb 6s '61 Oct.	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Colomb 3s '70	32½	32½	32½
3 Copenhag 5s '52	34	34	34
2 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	94¼	94¼	94¼
161 Cuba 4½s '77	73	73	73
2 Denmark 6s '42	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	8	8	8
29 Ger Gov 5½s '65	6¾	6¾	6¾
30 Ger Govt 7s '49

Six-Weeks-Old Cake 'Fresh' When Kept in Frozen Locker

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 28 (AP)—City housewives are serving six-weeks-old cakes these days—and winning praise for them.

The cakes are put in cold storage when freshly baked. When thawed out later, they taste oven-fresh.

Since the frozen-food locker idea has spread from farming communities to the cities, housewives have learned they can whip up cakes, pies, and cookies and quick-freeze them at the family frozen locker plant to await next month's bridge club luncheon.

Other ingredients of a meal—fruit, vegetables, and meat—come out of the locker also. They are bought in quantities, and kept fresh by freezing for future consumption.

The idea isn't new. Wayne Carver, Editor of the trade magazine, the Locker Operator, says it was tried with bread in the Yukon gold rush. He believes the frozen-food locker industry probably is as old as mechanical refrigeration.

Locker Idea Spreads

But lockers were used mostly for meat storage when Claude Rex of Creston, Iowa, in 1935 opened the first plant with a butcher attendant to service products brought in by patrons. His idea spread until today the Nation has 4,105 plants averaging 300 lockers apiece.

A committee of the National Frozen Meat Locker Association, headed by E. G. Squire of Shenandoah, Iowa, has asked the Office of Production Management to make available materials necessary for maintaining the industry, on the ground that locker use releases transportation facilities, including refrigerated railroad cars and trucks, also frees regular cold-storage facilities in large centers.

The industry began its urban trend, Mr. Carver explained, when city residents discovered they could obtain good meat at reduced cost by purchasing through the locker operator, who ages and processes it. The products are bought at wholesale prices and addition of service charge and locker rental still leaves the consumer a 30 per cent saving over retail prices, Mr. Carver declares.

Retail meat markets have been affected, Mr. Carver pointed out, particularly in small towns. In the last two years two butcher shops closed in Humboldt, Iowa, where there is a large locker plant, and Holstein, Iowa, which once had three markets, now has only one.

At the beginning, he said, packing plants were loathe to do business with the infant freezing industry but today they are "glad to sell."

Still Small Factor

"The locker plants still are too small a factor to affect retail meat prices," he added.

A packing plant trade magazine recently recognized that lockers may become competitive, Mr. Carver continued, and the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington reported a large upturn in local slaughter in 1939 and 1940, attributed to installation of lockers.

The industry is concentrated in the Midwest and Far West. Iowa has 550 plants, Minnesota 402, Wisconsin 360, I llinois 231, Nebraska 216, Oregon 329, Washington 464, and California 127.

Locker plants are gaining in popularity in southern States. Alabama has 33, Arkansas 22, Georgia 13, Tennessee 36, and Mississippi 32.

"Frozen foods can help solve the malnutrition problem in the South," Mr. Carver declared, "by providing fresh vegetables and fruits all through the year for southern families."

While the industry is beginning to come into its own in the cities, he asserted, it has accomplished the most in rural areas by helping raise farm health.

Two possible limiting factors to the industry's future growth, Mr. Carver declared, are lack of building materials because of national defense needs and the housewifely desire for delivery and credit. Neither is given by locker plants. When that barrier is hurdled, Mr. Carver said, the industry will have achieved a notable victory.

Australia on Way To Triple Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—A report of progress on Australia's preparedness efforts was given by Sir Earle Page, Australian Ministerial Delegate to Britain, at a press conference at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel here, when he disclosed that production is 20 times greater than at the outbreak of war and that within a short period it will be 60 times greater.

"Australia within the last two years has become an important Empire arsenal and major supply center for Empire countries east of Suez," Sir Earle, who was scheduled to leave here for London by Pan-American Airways yesterday, declared. "Thousands of men and women are making munitions. The output embraces the modern armament, including field, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, armored cars, Bren guns and carriers, ammunition, shells and aircraft frames and engines."

Sir Earle, one-time Australian Prime Minister, is aboard the Pan-American Dixie Clipper en route to London, where he will report to Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Appointed by the Fadden Government, he has been confirmed in his mission by the Curtin Government, which supplanted the former regime. He described his mission in London as twofold—(1) discussion to put Australia's point of view regarding strategy of war before the British Government, and (2) to establish some sort of permanent personal liaison between Great Britain and Australia, communications between the nations having been disrupted by the war.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in The Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

RELIABLE woman wishes position as companion to care for elderly person. Box 8-38, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. New, Sensational. Largest selection, Nation's top-selling 50 for $1 line. Three 25 for $1 lines. Special Business, Calendar Album. Patriotic and Personal Cards. Easy sales galore. Big profits. 6 Free portfolios. Complete line box assortments. 21-card box on approval. Pen-Brush Studios, 154 Nassau Street, Dept. C-7, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL, BOSTON, on Pinckney St., near Louisburg Sq.—Garden apt. of large living room with fireplace, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath; quiet house. Call Cap. 9059.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples of Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Pennies accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor. N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna 6-2279.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston.

October 27, 1941.

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in the City of Boston on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1941.

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY JR.
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY.
HILDA HEDSTROM QUIRK.
Board of Election Commissioners.

For Mayor (4 years) Vote for ONE
James M. Curley, 350 Jamaicaway.
Joseph Lee, 43 South Russell Street.
Malcolm E. Nichols, 796 Centre Street.
Maurice J. Tobin, 30 Hopkins Road.

For Councillor (2 years) Vote for ONE

WARD 1
Peter E. DiSessa, 39 Moore Street.
James S. Coffey, 451 Meridian Street.

WARD 2
Michael Leo Kinsella, 8 Cook Street.
William J. Nice, 15 Bartlett Street.
William J. Galvin, 49 Monument Avenue.

WARD 3
Malcolm E. Forsythe, 11 North Anderson Street.
Joseph Russo, 42A Green Street.
William F. Brophy, 26 Allston Street.
Cyrus J. Shamon, 192 Harrison Avenue.
Henry J. Kiernan, 351 Charles Street.
Joseph A. Langone, Jr., 190 North Street.
Gabriel Leo Grappocio, 47 Auburn Street.

WARD 4
Perlie Dyar Chase, 136 Huntington Avenue.
John O. Corkum, 55 Saint Stephen Street.
Arthur Fitzpatrick, 413A Columbus Avenue.

WARD 5
John J. Connors, 4 Lawrence Street.
Worth Rowley, 400 Marlborough Street.
McGeorge Bundy, 133 Beacon Street.
A. Frank Foster, 12 Phillips Street.
Ralph P. Evans, 131 Park Drive.

WARD 6
Joseph M. Scannell, 530 East Fourth Street.
Coleman G. Coyne, 783 East Broadway.

WARD 7
James F. Condon, 147 Dorchester Street.
Thomas E. Linehan, 770 Columbia Road.

WARD 8
George F. McMahon, 7 Mount Pleasant Terrace.
William F. Hurley, 86 Mount Pleasant Avenue.
William T. Bibbey, 1 Forest Place.

WARD 9
Michael J. John, 23 West Dedham Street.
John Raymond Buckley, 8 Ray Street.
Daniel F. Sullivan, 9 Highland Street.
David D. Kenney, 683 Shawmut Avenue.
Simeon O. Roberts, 111 Hammond Street.
Alton W. Dolan, 44 Ward Street.

WARD 10
James B. McDermott, Jr., 39 Round Hill Street.
John J. Walsh, Rear 124 Calumet Street.
William A. Carey, 139 Saint Alphonsus Street.
John E. Murphy, 1451 Tremont Street.

WARD 11
Edward L. Englert, 18 Iffley Road.
John F. Collins, 10 Elmore Street.
John P. Tirrell, Jr., 10 Child Street.
Matthew F. Hanley, 308 Amory Street.

WARD 12
Mark Silverstein, 99 Elm Hill Avenue.
Samuel Golden, 33 Edgewood Street.
Charles I. Taylor, 161 Ruthven Street.
Harold Cohen, 6 Wyoming Street.

WARD 13
Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., 15 Hartford Street.
Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr., 238 Savin Hill Avenue.
Eugene F. Irwin, Jr., 58 Hartford Street.

WARD 14
Harry L. Silva, 173 Columbia Road.
Joseph J. Gottlieb, 17 Walter Street.

WARD 15
John B. Kelly, 64 Homes Avenue.
Henry Russell Carney, 7 Inwood Street.
Richard J. Garvey, 60 Charles Street.

WARD 16
John J. Beades, 17 Bateswell Road.
Charles F. Flaherty, 25 Lonsdale Street.
William V. Quinn, 379 Adams Street.
Philip Austin Fish, 3 Fairfax Street.
Philip McMorrow, 322 Adams Street.
Charles H. Carver, 22 Woodworth Street.

WARD 17
John C. Wickes, 14 Rosedale Street.
William Joseph Keenan, 29 Pleasant Hill Avenue.

WARD 18
Morris Horowitz, 83 West Selden Street.
William B. Sammartino, 24 Summit Street.
George N. Gagnon, 658 Metropolitan Avenue.
Laurence J. Hunter, 42 Greenwood Avenue.
James J. Goode, Jr., 131 Milton Avenue.
Theophilus C. Marshaises, 200 Kittredge Street.

WARD 19
Leo M. Miller, 21 Seymour Street.
James M. Langan, 16 Rockview Street.
James J. Craven, Jr., 192A Lagarline Street.
Thomas J. Howard, 294 Chestnut Avenue.
Robert G. Rowney, 34 Catherine Street.

WARD 20
Walter D. Bryan, 18 Alhambra Road.
Theodore P. Lyons, 100 Ardale Street.
Francis G. Kearney, 23 Averion Street.
Jeremiah J. McCarthy, 174 Perham Street.

WARD 21
Leo T. McNeil, 1395 Commonwealth Avenue.
George Locus, 24 Leamington Road.
William F. Dwyer, 108 Washington Street.
David R. Ovans, 18 Glenville Avenue.
Nicholas E. Conley, 69 Quint Avenue.

WARD 22
John Doherty, 228 Parsons Street.
William P. McNamara, 671 Washington Street.
Maurice H. Sullivan, 74 Antwerp Street.
William E. Ryan, 11 Dickinson Road.

For School Committee (4 years) Vote for TWO.
Mildred M. Harris, 48 Addington Road.
James C. Bayley, Jr., 75 Marlborough Street.
Otis A. Hood, 12 Poplar Place.
John T. McMorrow, 322 Adams Street.
Edmond J. Donlan, 176 Park Street.
Max Lerner, 40 McLellan Street.
Thomas H. Gorman, 646 Dorchester Avenue.
Paul H. Snow, 6 Furnival Road.
John F. Cotter, 2 Wallace Court.
Angelo Morello, 1 Poplar Street.
John J. Sullivan, 20 Cook Street.
Rose Soatz Berenson, 4 Wellington Hill Street.
Patrick J. Foley, 505 East Broadway.
Thomas E. Fitzgerald, 28 Doctor Michael Gavin Way.
Herbert O. White, 20 Holmfield Avenue.
John I. Fitzgerald, 7 Allen Street.
Michael J. Ward, 81 Wallingford Road.
Robert S. Tobin, 39 Tolman Street.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INSTRUMENTMEN, draftsmen and rodmen needed by The Water Bureau of The Metropolitan District, 1026 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. Write for application blanks.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AFTERNOONS only, general houseworker and cook; small adult family. 175 Alden Avenue, New Haven, Conn. 5-7894.

HOMES TO SHARE

COUPLE or single person, Christian Scientist preferred, to share my beautiful South Shore home as paying guest; every comfort; ocean view. Box P-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED rooms, housekeeping privileges, couple or business women; attractive suburban home, convenient N. Y. C., north Jersey industrial area. Mrs. J. D. Rowe, River Edge, N. J. Phone Englewood 3-2168.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—In duplex apartment, southern exposure, beautifully furnished, private bath; dignified, homelike atmosphere; gentleman. TRa. 4-3923.

N. Y. C., 170 WEST 73rd (3-A)—Attractive, ideally located, corner studio; private bath, innerspring beds; business people; eves.-Sundays.

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred; $6. Mrs. DeCamp.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Newark, N. J., Christian Science church, preferably resident of Newark. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box R-12, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO TEACHER, MODERN METHODS; exceptional background and training; res. or studio, Sligo 2449, 7700 Blair Rd., Washington, D. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. WI. 7-7969.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

IF PRIVATE party has 9x12 Oriental rug in good condition, please reply to Box P-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9891.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place, Telephone.

DRESSMAKING

ALICE CARTER, Dressmaker and Costumier, Coats, etc. Children's Dresses a speciality. 145, Newgate Lane, Mansfield, Notts.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BERKS, COLD ASH, NEAR NEWBURY. "SUNACRES GUEST HOUSE." An ideal place for Autumn Holidays or occasional weekends. Splendid situation, peaceful area, bracing climate, every comfort and an excellent cuisine. Under personal management of the Owners, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hall. Tel. Thatcham 3244.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Attractive house, heated throughout in winter; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN, Tel. 2752

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms from 2½ gns. with pension. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 21/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church MISS BAKER. VIC 3306. Bus 24 passes.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain
TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

England

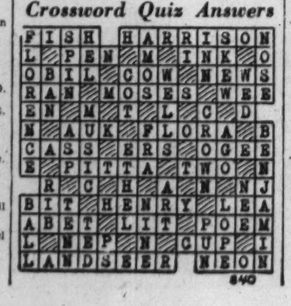
ACCRINGTON

Moffitt Bros. Ltd.
are now showing
New Autumn Coats, Gowns and Millinery
8-12, Church Street, Accrington (Tel. 2568)
Also at Nelson

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

Crossword Quiz Answers



840

ENGLAND

BLACKBURN
(Continued)

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice. Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialist in Fitting
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

WOODS
PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO : RECORDS
MUSIC : TUNING
9, New Ivegate and 28, Sunbridge Road Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
67, New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE
If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialize in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2402
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

DARLINGTON

GEORGE MICHIE
Ironmonger
108, Northgate
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality, Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
13 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HALIFAX

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS
We Have a Very Good Selection of our regular quality of cloths at reasonable prices.
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2 Crown St., Halifax Phone 3854

For Everything Musical call at
PRIESTLEY & SUTCLIFFE'S
VICTORIA MUSIC ROOMS
13 George St., Halifax Tel. 3855

THAT GIFT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!
You will find that nothing is more acceptable than
CHINA OR GLASS!
Buy at
NEAVERSONS
5 Russell Street and 12 Old Arcade, Halifax
THEY HAVE A WONDERFUL SELECTION

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
Standings Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
BRANCH STORES
20, West Park Tel. 4390

71 BRANCHES
Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
23, Station Square, Harrogate.
31, Market Street, Bradford.

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE FIELD'S
Suggest an early view of their choice collection of
"PRESENTS WITHOUT COUPONS"
Stocks are limited and replacements difficult; but we feel that you will find a bright and attractive display in our Showrooms at
JOHN WILLIAM ST.

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
30, Kirkgate, Huddersfield.
31, Market Street, Bradford.

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Great Crosley 3261 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES & Co.
THE RING SPECIALISTS
17, RANELAGH ST.
Pay the best prices for Old Gold, Silverware and Jewellery. Postal Parcels receive prompt attention.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

Philip, Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel
(late of 50 Church St.)
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-
Christmas Cards and Calendars in great variety

4, Parker St., Liverpool.
47, Sankey St., Warrington.
Leyland Arcade, Lord St., Southport.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

Note Change of Address
W. LITHERLAND & CO. LTD.
54, Bold Street
GLASS AND CHINA

MANCHESTER

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc
Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW BRELLAS!
13, Market Street, Manchester.
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton.

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH
BOOTEES
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS
6 & 8 Albert Street, Mansfield
FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Select Gifts that combine utility with Beauty.
See Our Special Displays
Telephone 271.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

JOHN MOSES'
AGAIN FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS THIS YEAR
Grainger St., Newcastle, 1.
Tel. 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

HAWTHORNES
Practical Printers and Stationers
Specialists in Cards and Gifts For All Occasions
36, Clumber St. & 24, Radford Road

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon St., Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 Ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44097/8 (Two lines)

Kendall
71 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
32, Milton St., and 12 Lister Gate, Nottingham.
19, St. James's Street, Derby.
286, High Street, Lincoln.

L. E. MORLEY
Everything for Baby
Chilprufe, Kamella, Wolsey, Harringtons, etc., etc.
5, Exchange Walk

WAT SIMMONS
Boden Street
for
"A.R.P" BLINDS for Houses, Shops and Factories
Phone 75478

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year; or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)

KENT & COOPER

PIANOS
MUSIC
Tuning and Repairs
32, MARKET STREET, NOTTINGHAM and at MANSFIELD

Saxton's Bookshop
for early
Christmas Shopping
BOOKS, CALENDARS, PENS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
King Street

The Bon Marche
3, THE POULTRY NOTTINGHAM
Wolsey, Vedonis, Lena Lastick Underwear, Maids' Caps, Aprons, Dresses, Jumpers and Cardigans, Corsets, J. B. & W. F. and Twilfit. All leading makes in Hosiery, Bed Jackets and Dressing Gowns.

L. E. MORLEY
5, EXCHANGE WALK, NOTTINGHAM
EVERYTHING for BABY. Chilprufe, Kamella, Harringtons, etc. Shawls, Rugs, Quilts, Feeders, etc.

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
Agents for
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

WIRELESS NEWS!
Today's essential service
Consult—"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
Claude B. Barton, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Ph NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
High-Class Decorations and Furnishings
SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FREE
Tele. No. 21374

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
Wide Range of Seasonable Gifts
Christmas Cards and Calendars
Fountain Pens Are Our Speciality
Repairs on the Premises
Wedding Stationery
14, Bridge St., Stockport Tel. STO. 4301

Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

FRANCIS W. HARRIS & CO., LTD.
Electricity House
84, Piccadilly, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent
for
Everything Electrical
Public Showrooms for display and demonstration

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)

KENT & COOPER

PIANOS
MUSIC
Tuning and Repairs
32, MARKET STREET, NOTTINGHAM and at MANSFIELD

Saxton's Bookshop
for early
Christmas Shopping
BOOKS, CALENDARS, PENS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
King Street

The Bon Marche
3, THE POULTRY NOTTINGHAM
Wolsey, Vedonis, Lena Lastick Underwear, Maids' Caps, Aprons, Dresses, Jumpers and Cardigans, Corsets, J. B. & W. F. and Twilfit. All leading makes in Hosiery, Bed Jackets and Dressing Gowns.

L. E. MORLEY
5, EXCHANGE WALK, NOTTINGHAM
EVERYTHING for BABY. Chilprufe, Kamella, Harringtons, etc. Shawls, Rugs, Quilts, Feeders, etc.

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
Agents for
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

WIRELESS NEWS!
Today's essential service
Consult—"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
Claude B. Barton, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Ph NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
High-Class Decorations and Furnishings
SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FREE
Tele. No. 21374

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
Wide Range of Seasonable Gifts
Christmas Cards and Calendars
Fountain Pens Are Our Speciality
Repairs on the Premises
Wedding Stationery
14, Bridge St., Stockport Tel. STO. 4301

Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

FRANCIS W. HARRIS & CO., LTD.
Electricity House
84, Piccadilly, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent
for
Everything Electrical
Public Showrooms for display and demonstration

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

ENGLAND

YORK

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
15, Coney Street, York.
83, Newborough, Scarborough.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

By Test the Best
Sir Herbert Barkers Shoe Fitters at
Bairds
14-19, South Bridge, Edinburgh

Fill Your Cellars and Ensure Comfort Now
Quotations for any quantity
ANDREW STEWART
Coal Merchant
Heriothill Depot, Warriston Road
Tel. 23890

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN "ESSE"
HEAT STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district.
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

KENNETH F. GIBB
Umbrellas—Dog Requisites
85, Shandwick Place
Opposite Stafford Street
TELEPHONE 26332
Umbrellas, Sport Seats, Riding Crops, etc.

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advert

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Switzerland's War Waifs

Associated Press Feature Service

Bern

Pierre is his name. He came from Brussels, saw his first great mountains and ate seven pieces of thick bread with five quarts of milk—in between meals, that is.

He is one of the 700 Belgian and 1,600 French children to whom people of Switzerland have opened their homes for a vacation away from the hardships that follow war. To slender, dark-haired Pierre, 13, it all is so wonderful.

For Pierre is poor, even in peacetime. His home is in the industrial district of Brussels. His mother is there now, getting up at 5 a. m. to go to what little work she can find in other people's homes. His father, who used to work in a glove factory, still is interned as a captured soldier.

This is Pierre's first journey away from the narrow street which is his home. His Swiss home is on a broad, curving drive, with trees and flowers all around the big chalet. And his "adopted family" includes a boy and a girl of about his age.

All speak French, so there is no difficulty there; and the family is having a grand time along with Pierre, who keeps busy exploring and exclaiming his joy the whole day long.

Pierre is in Bern, but his colleagues who came to visit their Swiss friends are spread out over a good part of the little country. It is a gift of vacation that means something to the Swiss, for they cannot be sure how long their own stocks of food and clothing may last in the war of blockades.

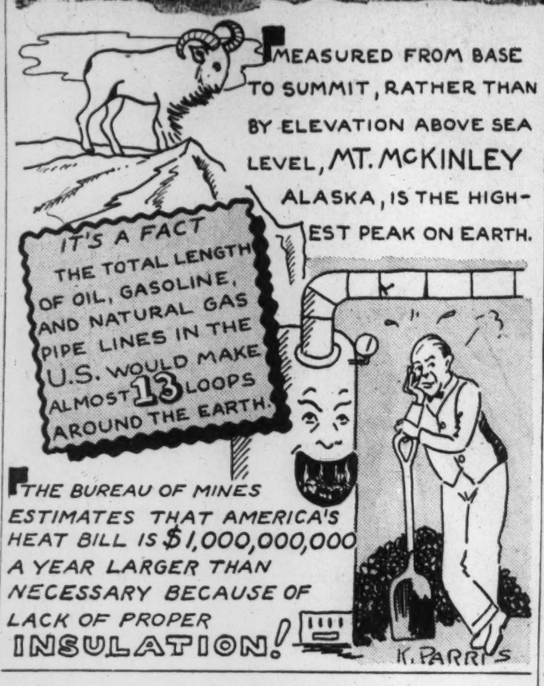
Nevertheless, they hope to go right on with the vacation schedule through the winter and to have 700 Belgian and 1,600 French children in the country for six to eight weeks at all times. And this is not all that the Swiss are doing.

Sixty canteens, operated by a special Swiss organization, are feeding hundreds of children in Unoccupied France; three homes for 220 children, at present, are being maintained there.

A complete set of clothing is given to each child entering Switzerland for vacation.

The Swiss are maintaining ten milk stations for nursing children in France, using powdered milk. Restrictions in Switzerland just now coming into force, however, may force a discontinuance of the milk shipments.

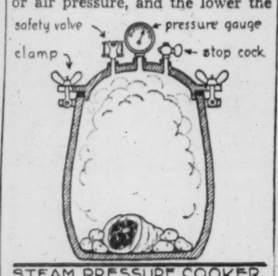
FACTS & FIGURES


MEASURED FROM BASE TO SUMMIT, RATHER THAN BY ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL, MT. McKINLEY ALASKA, IS THE HIGHEST PEAK ON EARTH.
IT'S A FACT THE TOTAL LENGTH OF OIL, GASOLINE, AND NATURAL GAS PIPE LINES IN THE U.S. WOULD MAKE ALMOST 13 LOOPS AROUND THE EARTH.
THE BUREAU OF MINES ESTIMATES THAT AMERICA'S HEAT BILL IS $1,000,000,000 A YEAR LARGER THAN NECESSARY BECAUSE OF LACK OF PROPER INSULATION!
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Pressure Cooker Works?

The temperature at which water boils varies with the pressure exerted on its surface. At sea level, in an open container, water boils at 212° Fahrenheit. As you rise above sea level, however, the temperature at which water boils decreases at the rate of 1° F. for about every 550 feet of altitude gained. This is because the higher you go the lower the barometric or air pressure, and the lower the pressure the lower the boiling point.



STEAM PRESSURE COOKER

High up in the mountains it consequently becomes difficult to cook foods thoroughly in open pots and pans. The time required to cook potatoes and vegetables is greatly increased.

Nor is it of any avail to build a hotter fire under the water. Once the boiling point is reached, applying more heat will cause the water to boil away faster but will not raise the temperature of the water.

However, the temperature can be raised by the use of a pressure cooker. This is a strong-walled container into which the food to be cooked, and a little water, is put and a heavy lid tightly clamped on to prevent the escape of steam. As the water boils, the steam pressure is added to the pressure of the air inside the cooker, and the boiling point rises correspondingly.

In such a cooker, the pressure may be increased above atmospheric pressure at sea level, with a consequent increase in the temperature of the water above 212° F. This brings about a saving of both time and fuel, and explains why pressure cookers are used even at low altitudes, for foods at 230° F. cook in about half the time they do at 212 degrees.

The cooker usually is equipped with a pressure gauge, a safety valve, and a stop cock through which some of the steam may be released without lifting the lid and so losing all the pressure in the cooker.

At a steam pressure of 25 pounds per square inch, potatoes cook in about 10 minutes and a pot roast in about 40 minutes. Pressure cookers are much used in canning meats and vegetables, especially in rural areas. **W. P. Keasbey**

In Lighter Vein

Reasonable Deduction

Boss (to applicant for job): "Aren't you the fellow we fired yesterday?"

"That's right," replied the job seeker.

"In that case," queried the other, "why do you come in here looking for a job?"

"Why not?" demanded the applicant. "I lost it here, didn't I?"

"Let It Sink!"

The current story on London's damp weather tells of the Australian soldier who after having experienced many weeks of continued rainy weather looked up at the barrage balloons over the city and quietly remarked: "Why don't they cut 'em loose and let the place sink?"

Learned a Lesson

Customer (pointing to laundry parcel): "Is that my name in Chinese?"

Laundryman (hesitatingly): "N-no!"

Customer (getting curious): "It must be some kind of an identification mark. What is it?"

Laundryman: "It's disclipton—it say 'li'l fat man who never smile.'"

Daily Anecdote

Well Taught

A few years ago an American tourist was making a trip in his car through a small European country where the example of modern German efficiency had yielded a potent effect, when he came to a small village where military maneuvers were being held. The display of armed force, drilled to the last point of machine-like perfection, was most impressive. The array of motor vehicles was particularly arresting.

Presently an axle on one of the small trucks broke. Instantly a man leaped out, ran to the village, and returned in a remarkably short time with a new axle.

"There's efficiency for you," remarked one of the villagers to the watching American. "No matter what breaks, there's always a stock on hand from which to supply the needed part."

The American returned to the village and ordered his car. But he couldn't use it. An axle was missing.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Renewal of Motions

An earnest organization worker cites the following instance: "At a recent meeting of our society an amendment to the bylaws was proposed. It was thoroughly discussed and was defeated. At the next meeting, the same member, although he had voted with the losing side, moved the adoption of the same amendment. Was this in accordance with authorized parliamentary procedure?"

This column is not a tribunal to try the acts of individual members, therefore we must refrain from condemning or approving. But we can analyze the situation, viewing it from different angles and try to reach a sympathetic understanding.

Of course, the amendment was given due notice at a previous meeting so that all the members knew about it and those who were interested, either pro or con, were probably present; yet it failed to elicit the necessary two-thirds vote. It seems unwise to consume valuable time at the following meeting to revive a measure that has so recently been rejected, but there was nothing illegal about the process unless your own society has a rule governing the renewal of motions.

But the house was not helpless in the matter. It had in its hands two valuable tools with which to protect itself from intrusion.

First: As soon as the motion to amend was proposed, any member might have moved objection to consideration. This is undebatable and the chair would immediately say: "Objection to consideration is raised. The question before the house is, Shall this motion be considered? All who are in favor of consideration will say aye. . . . . Those opposed to consideration will say no."

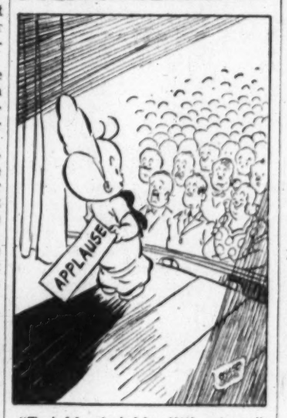
Second: After the motion had been stated, some member could have moved to postpone indefinitely. This is debatable, but it requires only a majority vote for adoption.

With these two tools at hand, any society can avoid time-wasting discussions.

An alert chairman could handle such a situation with intelligence and tact. **Awana Slaker-James**

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Little Chauncey



"Twinkle, twinkle, little star—"

Sweden's Bicycles

There are more than 2,500,000 bicycles in use in Sweden, or five for every 12 inhabitants.

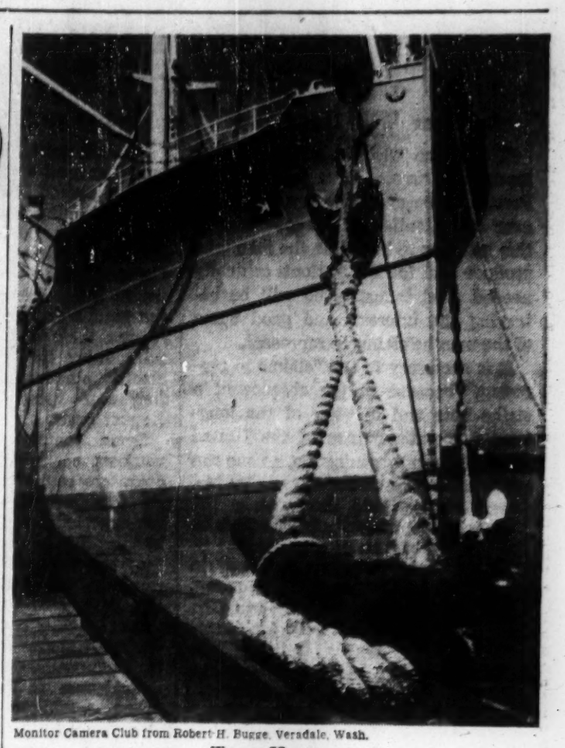
Where Would You Find—

1. Newport News?
2. Hottentot's bread?
3. The capital of Lithuania?
4. The scene of the launching of the U. S. Frigate "Constitution"?
5. Earlham College?
6. The country whose national dish is spaghetti?
7. The Wilson River Highway?
8. King George II of Greece?
9. Pericline?
10. Crepe myrtle?

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A city and port in southeastern Virginia.
2. The South African tortoise plant, the root of which was formerly eaten by the Hottentots.
3. Kovno.
4. Boston Navy Yard, on Oct. 21, 1797.
5. Richmond, Indiana.
6. Italy.
7. The new and beautiful short cut from Portland, Oregon, to the Pacific.
8. He is now in Great Britain.
9. A mineral, one of the varieties of albite or feldspar, found in the Swiss Alps.
10. A flowering shrub which grows profusely in the southern United States and tropics.



Monitor Camera Club from Robert H. Bugge, Versdale, Wash.

Taut Hawser

Of this photograph, taken in Seattle, the photographer says, "To me, this picture has amazing depth gained by the rope leading one right into the picture. Oddly enough, the 'K' on the hull was actually painted backward."

Camera Comment

"Shooting" the Men in Uniform

Two main points to keep in mind in photographing a service man are to get shots characteristic of him and to avoid pictures that would be a discredit to the government he serves, writes John Black in the current issue of Popular Photography in which he offers suggestions on "shooting" men in each branch of service.

The service man in a photograph should be as correctly dressed as he would be for an inspection. This does not prevent his posing for action shots, especially highly desirable pictures that tie in with his particular branch of service, he explains.

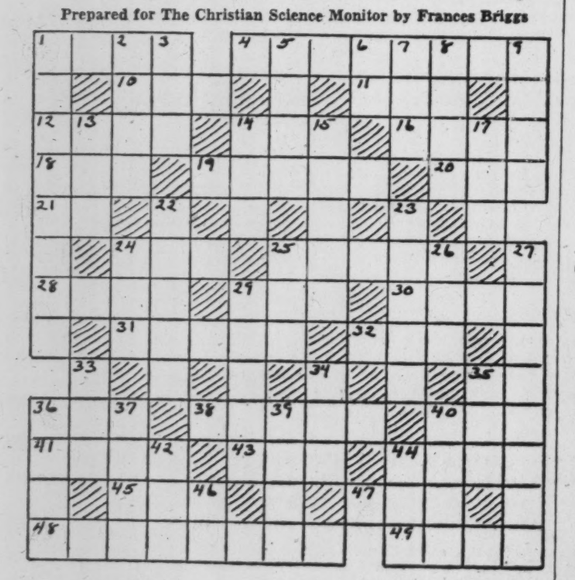
Black lists these points to keep in mind in photographing a soldier: You can take some liberties with the overseas cap, which may be worn at a slight slant. The peaked garrison cap should be worn straight and moderately forward. The soldier may be photographed without his blouse, but the blouse makes a more dignified picture and sets off his shoulders to maximum advantage. If he is wearing it, see that all buttons are fastened and that the hang is straight and belt horizontal. Pose him to show medals or insignia to best advantage. Very light backgrounds give the best contrast to Army uniforms.

Tips on photographing sailors are: The white hat should be worn square and forward on the head, with no hair visible in the front. The jumper collar should lie flat and the big kerchief should not be stiff, just moderately straight. Sailors are much easier camera subjects than soldiers, because the informality of the uniform permits wider latitude and the flowing cut permits a very casual attitude in posing. Sailors can be photographed best near a body of water with boats in the background. A wide expanse of open sky is also a good background.

The marine's uniform requires the same background as the soldier's. The hat should be straight but not so far forward that it throws the eyes in shadow.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The spot is what?
4—Who was 33rd President of U. S.?
10—What is a writing implement?
11—What is used with 10 Across?
12—Who was keeper of herds of camels in reign of David?
14—If you had a female Hereford, it would be what?
16—United Press furnishes what?
18—Hastened.
19—Mosaic laws and writings are ascribed to whom?
20—Very small.
21—Half an em is what?
24—What diving bird has three-toed webbed feet, small wings used as paddles, and heavy body?
25—Who was Roman goddess of flowers and gardens?
28—What was first name of Gilbert, who designed Woolworth Building?
29—Bitter vetch is what?
30—What is a molding, front of which shows an S-shaped curve?
31—What bird, though not related to thrushes, is often called ground thrush or ant thrush?
32—How many acts in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
35—Where was James Fenimore Cooper born (abbr.)?
36—What is a tool for drilling or boring?
38—What was first name of Clay, distinguished American statesman?
40—Grassy meadow is what?
41—To aid.
43—Kindled.
44—Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" is what?
45—What do you call cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
47—Drinking vessel.
48—What Englishman was particularly distinguished for his paintings of animals?
49—What gaseous element is used in electric glow bulbs?

Down

1—Where was Amerigo Vespucci born?
2—Spiders and silkworms do what?
3—Who was Norse goddess of underworld?
5—What Hebrew herdsman became a prophet?
6—What is one of New England States (abbr.)?
7—Tavern.
8—What is stone at foot of slope of a gable?
9—What part of Pinocchio's face grew and grew?
13—Edict.
14—Small bed is what?
15—Who is author of "The Outline of History"?
17—Married.
22—You associate a cadenza with what?
23—What is a royal head covering?
24—What is a small snake of Egypt?
25—What is a lord's title?
26—Past.
27—What was first name of 4 Across?
29—Who is one of famous Barrymores?
33—What do you call a rod in an umbrella frame?
34—Craft.
35—Born.
36—What is a large, formal social gathering for dancing?
37—What State of U. S. is known as the Volunteer State (abbr.)?
39—How many on a side in baseball?
40—What is an easy, swinging gate of a horse?
42—To spread grass for drying.
44—What is a play on words?
46—What book of Old Testament contains sacred songs (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

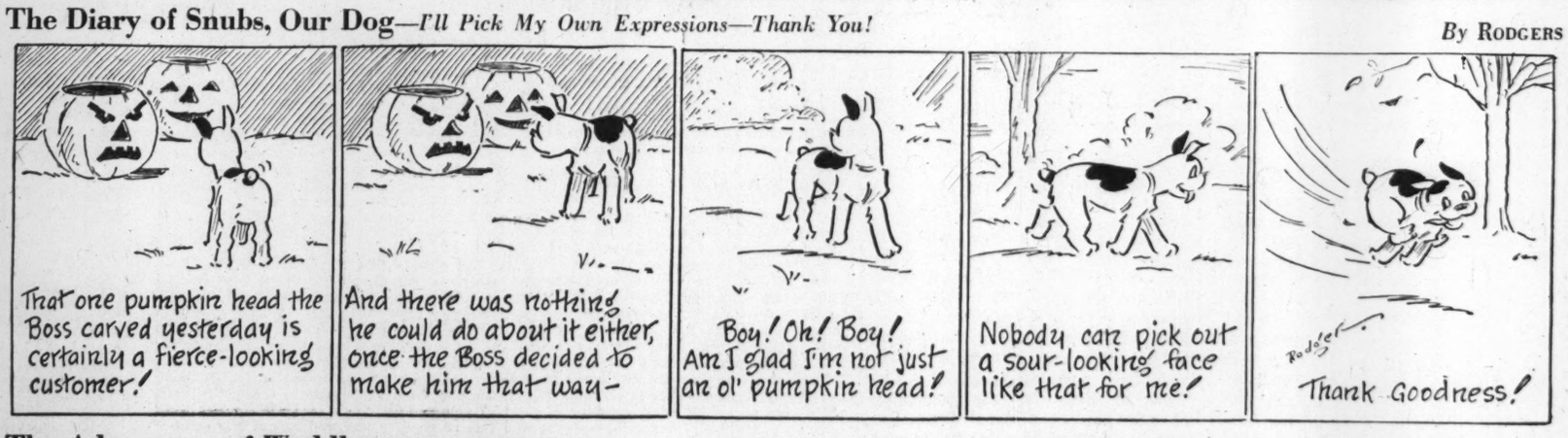
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Job That Has to Be Done*

By Le Pelley

WIND'S A WONDERFUL THING ~ YES, SIR ~
HOW SO ?
WELL ~ IT SAILED BOATS UNTIL WE INVENTED STEAM...
IT CLEANS THINGS UP SO NICE ... WHY, WHAT WOULD WE DO WITHOUT WIND IN THE AUTUMN..?
IN THE AUTUMN ?
OF COURSE ~ WHO WOULD TAKE ALL THE LEAVES OFF THE TREES ?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Pick My Own Expressions—Thank You!*

By Rodgers


That one pumpkin head the Boss carved yesterday is certainly a fierce-looking customer!
And there was nothing he could do about it either, once the Boss decided to make him that way—
Boy! Oh! Boy! Am I glad I'm not just an ol' pumpkin head!
Nobody can pick out a sour-looking face like that for me!
Thank Goodness!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Food for Thought*

By The Hagers

MRS. WEBB I STOPPED TO HAIL. "PLEASE LET ME HELP YOU WITH YOUR MAIL.
YOUR CORRESPONDENCE, I SHOULD SAY, MUST TAKE A LOT OF TIME EACH DAY."
WHEN WE REACHED HOME I SAW HER GRIN, SHE SAID, "WADDLES, WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?
YOU'VE CARRIED, SIR, TO MY FRONT STOOP TEN KINDS OF DEHYDRATED SOUP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America Will Have Coal

"I have no wish to betray those I represent," wrote John L. Lewis to President Roosevelt Monday. Yet whatever his intention, if he continues at this juncture to keep idle the men who produce coal for the Nation's critically needed steel industry, he will be betraying the interests and good name of the men he claims to represent.

It is necessary to say "claims to represent," because in the absence of a strike vote and in view of the long-time autocratic nature of the United Mine Workers' organization, no one can say whether the demand made by Mr. Lewis for a closed shop speaks the judgment of a majority of members or the decision of a small coterie.

Under these circumstances, and in the light of the national situation, President Roosevelt is right when he says that no issues between Mr. Lewis and the heads of the United States Steel Corporation can justify stoppage of the mining of coal. Negotiations and work should continue together.

The disposition to work will lead to a greater sympathy on the part of the public with organized labor and to a greater willingness to try to understand the problems of labor. As matters stand, public opinion clearly would support President Roosevelt if he should decide it is necessary to use Federal forces to assure that miners who desire to work shall have opportunity to enter the shafts unmolested.

Mr. Lewis reasserts "the loyalty of the members of the United Mine Workers of America." Their patriotism probably would be expressed in the return of large numbers of them to the mines if permitted.

Beyond employer and employee there is a further party at interest in this controversy. It is the American public. In a letter of Saturday Mr. Lewis referred to the alleged "fury" of Sidney Hillman—a curious phrase to apply to the mild-mannered labor director of the Office of Production Management. If Mr. Lewis and his coterie persist in their course of tying up the coal supply for steel production over a sole issue of the closed shop, they invite the fury of an aroused American people—a people opposed to military dictatorships without and to labor dictatorships within.

America is determined to have steel, and to have steel it *will* have coal.

"Of Honesty and Realism"

President Roosevelt now serves notice that the United States will fight to prevent Axis control of the sea. And he bluntly reminds Americans that "the shooting has started," that eleven men were "killed by the Nazis" in the attack on the Kearny. There is nothing "phoney" about this war in the eyes of the men who man the ships on the route to Iceland—or Vladivostok.

Mr. Roosevelt frankly and finally asks for changes in the Neutrality Act not only to permit merchant ships to defend themselves, but to carry supplies "into the harbors of our friends." He says that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's recommendation of these changes—enlarging his own more hesitant proposal for revision—is "the course of honesty and realism." On that very ground this newspaper recommended frank repeal of these provisions when the Lend-Lease Act was proposed.

There is still need for more "honesty and realism." Mr. Rooseyelt in this speech outlined two threats from the Nazis, the first a plan for partitioning the Western Hemisphere, the second a scheme for abolishing all religions and setting up a pagan Nazi international "church." Both of these plans merely carry to logical conclusions the trend of Nazi development. But it is not because of such ultimate threats that the American Navy is in the shooting. The immediate reason is that the United States cannot tolerate Axis control of the sea.

Americans have unthinkingly accepted the oceans as fortresses. But they can become Maginot Lines unless held by America or friendly Powers. As the President so well pointed out in his fireside chat of May 27, the keys to the oceans are of vital importance. Gates, like those at Gibraltar, Singapore, Suez and Panama; bases, like those of Britain, Iceland, Dakar, Hawaii, Bermuda and Newfoundland, are keys to these fortresses.

"Honesty and realism" demand that whatever is said about "freedom of the seas" or about Nazi dreams, the American people understand that it is because they cannot permit these keys to fall into unfriendly hands that they stand ready today to fight.

Question for Gas Dealers

Massachusetts filling-station operators dismissed a number of their employees when Secretary Ickes restricted selling hours in August, and now that the "curfew" has been lifted they find it difficult to hire them back. Defense jobs, and possibly higher wages, have taken many. Moreover, the gasoline dealers have no desire to reopen their stations at night; they fully enjoy the experience of saving electric current and labor costs and they don't intend to go back to pre-August practices.

Some motorists, especially night workers, are complaining, but station operators cannot be blamed for a desire to reduce overhead expense. Having experienced little if any falling off in sales during the last several weeks, they probably feel that most motorists can buy in daylight hours what gasoline they need—just as they do their groceries. If a handful of independent dealers remain open at night, they probably will meet a need—just as the delicatessen on the corner sells bread of an evening or on Sunday to the householder who has failed to stock his larder. Moreover, shutting down at night doubtless enables many workers to enjoy normal home life.

One question, however, may be asked: Will the gasoline dealers who raised their prices when Secretary Ickes reduced their supply, and still are selling at a figure above the recommended ceiling, lower their prices now that all restrictions and the fear of shortage are removed?

Give the Colonel a Hand!

Some veterans of America's battle for freedom already are coming back home. They are men who were veterans of the long vigil for preparedness years before most citizens gave a thought to the Nation's defenses. They are officers of the National Guard or possibly of the Regular Army who now are being retired under the War Department's stricter requirements for vigor, youthfulness, and specialized training in its field officer material.

It should not be thought that retirement under these circumstances is a reflection on a man's ability or devotion to soldierly duty. The requirements of recent peacetime years have been different from the military needs of today. The National Guard was for years greatly neglected. The officers who held it together, drilled its recruits, and tried to inculcate some discipline and acquaintance with arms were carrying on a thankless job.

They kept those troops in being against the time when they should be called into Federal service. It is not to be wondered at if a part-time soldier did not keep up with all the developments in war methods that an officer in a field campaign would need to know about. Now this man has turned over the command to a more specially equipped young officer.

The veteran is not being retired for unfitness; he has done his job. He has prepared and held together for Uncle Sam a fighting unit now ready to be molded into a task force. When a football player is taken out of the game, making way for a substitute after he has played a good part of the half, the crowd often gives him an appreciative cheer. If your town has a captain, a major, a colonel, or officer of some other rank coming back home from the service, why not let him know you recognize a job well done?

Cruelty for Charity

With some degree of self-righteousness, the United States has made bullfighting illegal. Its citizens may even look with pity or disapproval upon their benighted neighbors who still find sport in the cruel practice. But the rodeo, widely popular in the United States, is only a shade less cruel than the justly banned bullfight.

Some of these exhibitions, conforming to the hardy tastes of their particular localities, have been known to pit a wolf against a young steer, with resultant maiming of both animals; many are familiar with how horses, steers, and cattaloes are goaded by pain or discomfort to put on their "bucking" act. At a State Fair in the Middle West recently, one anti-cruelty officer finally stopped the practice of dragging calves along the ground after they had been roped. The same officer persuaded the riders to use papers over their sharp spurs, and the law upheld him in humanely disposing of two steers injured in the performance. One had a broken neck, and the other had had a horn torn off.

Still the rodeo goes on; and all too often it is patronized in the name of charity.

Our Readers Say—

Can America Abandon Its Traditional Foreign Policy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What a great many Americans seem not to understand in the present crisis is that there are no choices in foreign policy. Each country has one and only one. If the people of a country at any time fail to realize this, they court disaster. The best possible example in this respect is France. Certain people in France thought there was a choice. Their choice was appeasement. They preferred that to taxing themselves for rearming. They were under the mistaken impression that France could abandon her historic foreign policy by appeasing the danger.

In these United States there are many people who think we can abandon our traditional foreign policy, which is to make sure that the seas are controlled by ourselves or friendly powers. We have always endeavored to keep unfriendly powers at a safe distance. That is why we proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine, which has become the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Why has this doctrine never been changed? Because the foreign policy of a nation is determined by its geographical position, not by the government in power. (Russia, for instance, is as vitally concerned in the Dardanelles under the Soviets as she was under the Czars.)

Yet in spite of 120 years of this policy which has been strikingly successful, we have people here who doubt its value. They would put up appeasement in its place rather than assume the sacrifices which this policy demands. But patriotic Americans must know that our foreign policy must be maintained even if the cost is war. We have never before dared to let the control of the seas slip out of our own and friendly hands. It is unwise to assume that we can do so now, in fact it may be disastrous.

It would seem that the forces opposing the country's foreign policy are not so much motivated by lack of patriotism as by a lack of realization of this oneness of foreign policy. Let us all hope that more and more Americans will understand that there are no choices and, come what may, our only choice must be supported. B. W. FRAZIER

Garrison, N. Y.

Aid to Russia Through Boston

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If Americans thoroughly rouse themselves to an appreciation of their great stake in defeating Hitler in Russia, if the assembly lines are freed from the obstructions of strikes, and if organized labor at the Boston port will relax some of the restrictions which prevent night work and have contributed to Boston's reputation as one of the world's most expensive shipping points, aid to Russia through Boston can become a considerable factor in putting an end to the greatest international reign of terror since Napoleon's day. M. COURT

Brookline, Mass.

"The Women Won't Be Fooled"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

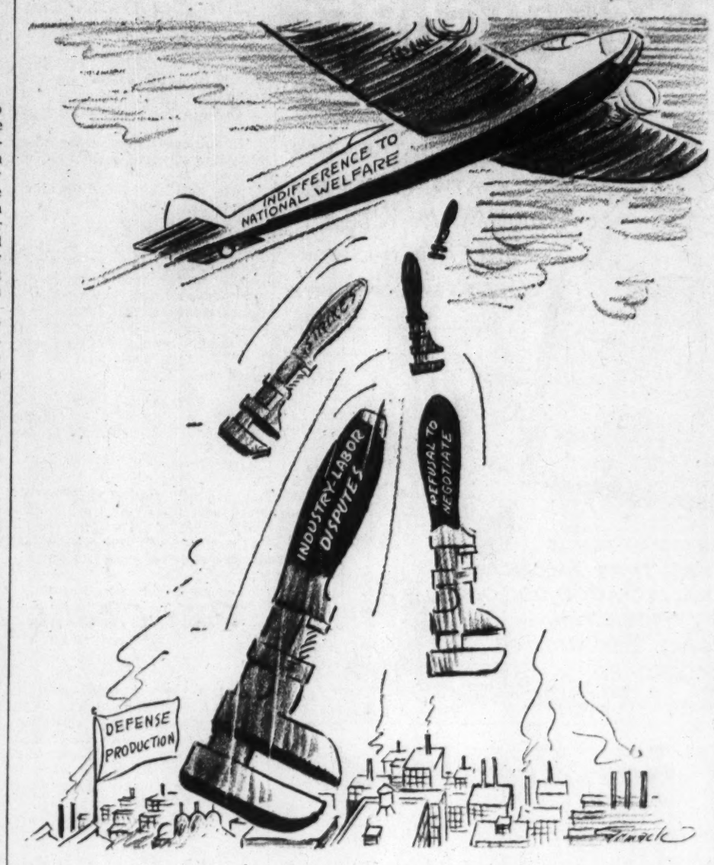
I wish to express my gratitude for your editorial, "The Women Won't Be Fooled."

It seems to me one of the best ways to aid America's defense program would be to start with the elimination of alcohol and tobacco, for moral as well as financial support. (MRS.) ELSIE BOLLMAN

Newburyport, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

How Long Can America Afford to Bomb Itself?



Mirror of World Opinion

Adolf Hitler's Ban on Christian Science

A personal order issued by Adolf Hitler recently prohibited the Christian Science Church and its practices in Germany "for the protection of the people." The novelty in this action is that it came so late. Possibly the organization in Germany was not strong enough to offer the proper bait for Nazi cupidity and Hitler first directed his attention to the more wealthy groups where he could obtain a richer morsel when it came to the regular Nazi procedure of disbanding and confiscating.

The good people of Germany will now enjoy the protection of the impetuous Nazi youths against the inroads of the exalted moral and religious teachings, of the deep faith in divine providence and of the principles of brotherly love which the Christian Science Church is endeavoring to promulgate.

The materialistic philosophy of Naziism, the coarse paganism of their chief exponent, Rosenberg, and the rapacious tyranny of its leaders are incompatible with the lofty principles of Christian Science or, for that matter, with any form of religion that recognizes and stresses the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men. We may not be in harmony with some of the theories of Christian Science, but we admire the underlying principles of that religion, the emphasis it lays on the reality of God in relation to man, the strong faith it inculcates in the love of God and the love of man, the broad liberality toward all human beings which it persists in teaching.

Its distinguished and highly respected organ, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, has been most outspoken in condemnation of anti-Semitism in any of its manifestations and most sympathetic to the Jewish people in their present trials. Such breadth of view and such loftiness of conception cannot be acceptable to the totalitarian tyrants.

Christian Science, now banned by Hitler, is a grim omen as to the fate that is in store for all altruistic and noble movements in the New Order envisaged by the present-day Caesar. The diabolical plan is to reduce the overwhelming majority of mankind to a state of vassalage to the superman of the German type, who will rule with the iron hand of those who know no restraint, who are bound by no superior ideals, human or divine, and who will regiment their subjects into a mass of unthinking and unfeeling slaves.

This is the prospect facing humanity and civilization under the "New Order," the suppression of mind, the destruction of human worth and dignity and the renunciation of all allegiance to the higher and nobler principles of life. The ban on Christian Science is symptomatic of Nazi tendency and should be a lesson to all appeasers and compromisers in our midst and in the world at large—*The Jewish Exponent*, Philadelphia.

Down the Middle of the Road

The People Are Impatient

By Erwin D. Canham

The sands are swiftly running out, and in more than one hour-glass.

John L. Lewis has greatly speeded the public impatience with the intransigence of labor leadership. There is not much time left for him to get back into the public tolerance, on which labor's future success depends. Unless he does so, the entire cause of organized labor is in jeopardy. Labor may soon be the victim of public and legislative action, just as business was following the economic depression.

Similarly, the cause of isolationism has been swept aside by events. Obstruction of the defense effort no longer seems unimportant to the public. Those Republican members of Congress who have refused to follow the more alert and opinion-conscious of their party colleagues will doubtless take good heed of the poll of Republican Club of Massachusetts, which showed 81 per cent in favor of the Administration's foreign policy, 89 per cent for repeal of the sections of the Neutrality Act limiting movement of American ships, and 85 per cent for repealing the whole Act.

And the sands are running low in Europe. They are low, indeed, in the Ukraine. If the Soviet Union is able to carry the war on through the winter, holding armies together and supplying them with their vast needs, it will certainly be a major achievement.

The sands are low in Western Europe, too. President Roosevelt was certainly right when he said, on Saturday, speaking of the German execution of innocent hostages in France: "These are the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win." It is indeed impossible to break men's spirit by terrorism, and the world will long remember this new barbarism.

* * *

And what of Italy; what of Japan? Do the Italians relish the dose of bombing they are now taking? What have the big nightly raids of Naples done to the morale of already reluctant allies? And what of the hard-pressed, nervous Japanese? Does not their adventure become more dubious with every passing day of economic pinch?

These factors have as their off-set, of course, the fearful continued thrusts of the German armies. That vast force has no counterpart in Europe. It is still the greatest physical factor of the war, despite the grueling punishment it has been given by the Russian Armies. But its endurance is not unlimited. Hence the importance of continued Russian resistance. It has long been realized that unless the Russian armies are destroyed as well as withdrawn, then the strategic advantages will lie with the Soviet. The famed Haushofer school of German geopoliticians condemned a war with Russia on that very basis.

But these events are wrapped in the future's mists. For the present, Britain and America have the problems of the Atlantic life-line, of production, and of supplying Russia. John L. Lewis's defiance of the President's request—based upon an urgent national defense need—and his intemperate attack on Sidney Hillman underline once more the dictatorial nature of labor leadership. Unless Mr. Lewis's personal power to tie up defense production at its most vital bottleneck is curbed, our whole war effort will have been jeopardized. Such a strike, it will surely be concluded, could no more be tolerated by the public than the Boston police strike. If Mr. Lewis does not realize this before it is too late, he is not so astute as his whole history would indicate.

* * *

The greatest power in human affairs is the power of the people—great because God's man is the highest expression of the highest power on this sphere. This is the force which opposes Mr. Lewis's personal dictatorship, as it is the final force opposing Hitler's mighty legions. The Russian armies may be forced far back. Defeat may follow defeat. But all the way from Trondjhem to Gallipoli, from Tripoli to the forests of Finland, runs the tide of popular fear and hatred and determination on revenge. Firing squads bring their own reprisals.

In his eloquent little message Saturday, President Roosevelt said: "Civilized peoples long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another." It is because man has progressed to the point of establishing this basic principle that he can and will prevent its permanent overthrow today. Nazis have taken the blankets and warm clothing of the Norwegians; they are shooting innocent Frenchmen in ratio of fifty to one; the manpower of Rumania has been poured out on the bloody fields of the Ukraine, and Bulgaria is being bribed with Rumanian lands. These are a few of the signs of the New Order. Not least significant is the thirty-point program for a worse-than-pagan church for Germany. These are acts of desperation. There is no foundation for peace, no basis for victory, in any of them. Much struggle, much sacrifice will be needed to complete their overturning. But it must come.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Educational Object

That every man may receive at least a moderate education, and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions, appears to be an object of vital importance.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1832.

Chief Defenses

The chief defenses of democracy are not material. They are mental and spiritual. At the very foundation of the structure of democracy must be a sound system of public education.—CALVIN COOLIDGE, 1920.

The Wide Horizon

Canada Holds Down Strikes

By William Henry Chamberlin

In its labor situation, as in other phases of its war effort, Canada occupies a position midway between Britain and the United States. More time is lost in labor disputes than in Great Britain, much less time than in the United States. Figures which are available in the Canadian Ministry of Labor give a bird's-eye view of the situation. During the first half of this year Great Britain lost thirty-five days per thousand workers as a result of labor disputes. On the same basis Canada lost fifty-four days, the U. S. 381.

Largely because of the fact that it is at war, Canada has gone further in experimenting with Government regulation of labor disputes than the Administration at Washington has felt able to do. It is illegal to call a strike in a Canadian war industry until a conciliation board, appointed by the Government, has investigated the cause of the dispute and handed down a decision.

Moreover, there has been an attempt to peg real wages for the duration of the war. The basic wage rate is fixed at the highest level which prevailed between 1925 and 1929. Any further wage increase is made dependent upon an increase in the cost of living. For every rise of one per cent in the index of the cost of living, there is an increase of twenty-five cents a week in the wage scale.

* * *

Despite these measures, strikes do take place in Canada. During recent months three disputes, each with a very different background, helped to illustrate the problems which confront the officials of the Ministry of Munitions and of the Ministry of Labor.

One of these strikes occurred in an aluminum plant in the predominantly French-Canadian town of Arvida. The weather had been extremely hot; there had been misunderstandings about certain deductions from pay; the situation was aggravated because the workers were almost all French and the management was English. Suddenly there was a spontaneous stoppage of work. Armored units were rushed to Arvida from Camp Valcartier, near Quebec, and within a few days work was resumed. But the strike, although short, was costly. A large quantity of aluminum in pots was allowed to freeze. Investigation by a Government commission revealed no sabotage or enemy intrigue. This particular labor dispute must apparently be attributed to a series of unfortunate coincidences.

Another strike, or rather slowdown, which dragged on for months and cost Canada about three quarters of a million tons of coal, was in the Cape Breton coal fields of Nova Scotia. The issue here was complicated because of a cleavage among the miners themselves—the failure of the miners to work out a satisfactory representative system in their own union.

Most characteristic, perhaps, of Canada's wartime labor disputes was the series of sporadic strikes in the plant of the National Steel Car Company at Hamilton, one of the largest industrial towns in Ontario. Here both the management and the controller whom the Government appointed to take over the plant when the strike assumed serious proportions were unwilling to deal with the local branch of the S. W. O. C. which had won a considerable following among the workers.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and one of the most sober and conservative of trade-union leaders, told me that in his opinion two-thirds of the wartime labor disputes could be attributed to the unwillingness of employers to deal with newly organized trade-unions. There is no equivalent of the Wagner Act in Canada.

* * *

While Canada has been more forceful than the United States in tackling the labor problem, there has been nothing in the Canadian experience to indicate that either legislation or repressive measures will stop the expression of labor discontent in time of war. One may venture the prediction that the curve of strikes in Canada will rise or fall in pretty close relation to the following four factors:

(1.) Sense of urgency. A Government official remarked that one or two bombs dropped on Halifax would cut the strike figures in half.

(2.) The maintenance of a satisfactory measure of industrial democracy, of representation of the workers by organizations of their own choice.

(3.) Greater speed in the operations of the boards of conciliation. There are apparently not enough available trained arbitrators.

(4.) Heading off inflation. The automatic cost-of-living bonus will prove useful if rising prices can be kept within bounds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1339 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 411 Olive Street
Kansas City ... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.